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19 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT, SOIL, WEATHER CONDITIONS EXAMINED

Soil Conservation Needed

Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Senior Scientific Associate First Class Mikho Yolevski, N. Pushkarov Soil Study and Crop Programming Institute]

[Text] The main problems, trends and approaches in the development and application of scientific and technical progress under intensification conditions in contemporary agroindustrial production were substantiated in the resolutions of the March 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum.

The problems and need for a radical change in the attitude toward the entire set of factors aimed at the steady improvement of soil fertility and soil protection measures were formulated in a new light and with a new scope and perspective.

Our agricultural public, the Bulgarian soil scientists in particular, welcomed with a feeling of satisfaction and professional and social responsibility the plenum's resolutions which formulate the main task: the creation of the necessary prerequisites for qualitative improvements of the entire land and drastically limiting the destructive processes affecting the soil. Work on restoring and improving the fertility of 15 million decares of eroded, surface overmoist, salinized and of other underproductive and neglected land.

These problems are again at the center of the draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress, which have been published for discussion. They stipulate the following: "to ensure the effective protection of the soil from water and wind erosion and chemical pollution, to preserve its humus content and to upgrade soil fertility; to restore the fertility of 5 million decares."

I would like to express the view that this task as formulated in the theses must be somewhat broadened. It seems to me that the resolutions of the March Plenum must be taken into consideration. For example, I do not understand the considerations for which it is stipulated that fertility is to be restored on 5 million rather than 15 million decares of underproductive land.

If precise figures are needed, the party-government council on agriculture and forests stipulates that the program is to be implemented between 1985 and 1995 in two stages.

During the first stage (1985-1990) we must engage in anti-erosion protective measures, improve excessively moist soils and lime acid and saline soils covering a total area of some 7,630,000 decares.

The balance to 15 million decares, to be reclaimed during the second stage (1991-1995).

The exceptionally great national economic significance of this program has been repeatedly noted. We know the losses which agriculture is continuing to experience and we are also familiar with computations on the efficiency of this program.

The formulation of this strategic task in the theses for the 13th BCP Congress should confirm once again the implementation of this program, and be followed by actual practical orders for its implementation.

Land Improvement Theses

Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Professor Doctor Ivan Gurbuchev]

[Text] The draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress on the economic development of the country during the 9th 5-Year Plan and until the year 2000 define as the main task in agriculture to ensure the stable development of production through the renovation of the material and technical base and the application of scientific and technical progress.

A brief look at the time since 9 September 1944 would show that during all 5-year plan periods we have faced the general task of ensuring the further stable development of production. At the same time, however, each 5-year plan has had specific problems to resolve as is the case, in our view, now, for the 9th 5-Year Plan.

In the past 10 years our agriculture has achieved remarkable successes as a result of improved technologies and specialists ability and the enhanced material and technical base. The greatest successes, however, were achieved during years considered good or normal, as the meteorologists say. We know that our country is located in the zone of transitional climatic conditions, the most important of which are the unstable moisture and eventual extremely low temperatures during the winter months. A study of the years with high achievements would show that, above all, the water reserves in the soil over the autumn and winter periods were sufficient for the completion of the vegetation period for the winter wheat, without any particularly heavy precipitation. This ensured the development of spring crops with normal precipitation and yielded very high results with additional irrigation. The attention of managers and performing cadres may have weakened as a result of the last 2 or 3 successful years, caused by the belief that we have attained

the type of technology in which adverse weather conditions no longer affect the crops. The last 2 or 3 years, however, proved that such an assessment is wrong and leads to the intensification of adverse surprises caused by a combination of weather factors.

Long-term climatic observations unquestionably prove that 3-4 out of each 10 years could be extremely or quite unfavorable, above all because of unstable moisture.

That is why, before setting the task of ensuring the stable development of production, in our view, scientists must develop a quantitative, agroclimatic and mathematical-statistical model for the individual parts of the country, which would clearly indicate the probability of a recurrence of adverse circumstances. Such an essentially mathematical-statistical forecast should become the base for a readiness to compensate for adverse influences over a longer period of time. We have adequate prerequisites for setting such a task. So far, however, it has not been assigned to scientists in practical terms, aimed at the day-to-day management of agricultural production.

The theses further recommend the application of scientific farming systems and contemporary crop control methods. In the light of the considerations we expressed, there should be no question of contemporary methods in general. Methods applied in agriculture, as a production process based on nature, must be specific and related to natural conditions and to the level and interaction of the remaining factors, such as the use of scientific achievements, material and technical procurements and a number of factors of a sociological nature. In our view, therefore, the bottlenecks in production for the next 5 years should be identified and the type of methods which would successfully counter eventual obstacles, applied.

In other words, instead of saying "contemporary methods" we should say "specific systems of methods in the individual sectors, with a view to maximally compensating for losses caused by adverse influences."

Having stressed the importance of unstable moisture during some years, obviously we must immediately address ourselves to crop irrigation. The theses stipulate that by 1990 we must develop no less than 1 million decarees of new areas and ensure water and modern highly productive equipment for the irrigation of more than 2 million decarees of currently farmed soil. A sober assessment of the conditions which have prevailed over the past 2 to 3 years, during which we witnessed a severe exhaustion of water in the water-bearing soil strata and in the water reservoirs, this task must be formulated quite specifically. The symptoms of the drought have still not disappeared. Actually, they will be always present under our circumstances unless we develop a scientific and strictly purposeful system for the thrifty utilization of the water and make use of a number of other factors--agrotechnical, biological, organizational, etc. We know that the new modern irrigation methods using microprocessors and programmed control can save as much as 30 percent of the water, can increase yields and reduce possible harm caused by irrigation, such as irrigation erosion, salinization, soil packing, etc.

That is why we believe that instead of writing "the development of no less than 1 million decares of new land," the task should be formulated, although on a smaller scale, as follows: "to build and equip model areas for drip irrigation, with microprocessor control."

I believe that conditions currently exist in our country for setting such a task. Naturally, the difficulties and capital investments would differ among the individual rayons applying such methods. That is why, in expanding irrigated areas, we must formulate a general plan for grading the technical retooling by area, starting above all from easier to more difficult tasks. Such grading should be based on a large set of conditions and factors. I consider it expedient for the theses to stipulate the following: "the formulation of a general plan for technical retooling of irrigated areas over a 15-20-year period."

The draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress, dealing with the economic development of the country during the 9th 5-Year Plan and until the year 2000, stipulate that the further chemization of agriculture must take place in accordance with the stipulations governing the efficiency per unit of active substance and the protection of the environment. In our view, this task is expressed in excessively general terms.

Above all, let us consider the problem of chemical fertilizers. It is true that in recent years major distortions were allowed to occur in the use of chemical fertilizers. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied in our country per unit of cultivated land is not high. However, the truth is that such fertilizers are applied on limited areas because of lack of scientific approach and scientific management in growing wheat, corn and other crops. That is why in recent years there have been frequent cases of applying 30 kg of nitrogen in terms of active agent in the cultivation of wheat and corn, and more than 15-20 kg phosphorus (diphosphorus pentoxide). Unquestionably, these norms are not justified. Unfortunately, they were recommended by some specialists or were based on innovative trends aimed at crop programming. We know, however, that we cannot program a process which involves uncontrolled values. Naturally, under such circumstances as well an approach exists which, however, was not used. Taking into consideration unknown factors, excessively high doses were recommended, above all of nitrogen and phosphorus, in the hope of surmounting the uncontrolled factors and obtaining "programmed" yields. Let us say in this connection that science found itself at the tail-end of events and various types of arbitrary solutions became widespread. The situation regarding the mass oxidation of even heavy chernozems and resinous soils created an exceptionally alarming situation. This was the result of heavy concentrations of nitrogen fertilizers and triple superphosphate. We believe that not everything is lost but unless a scientific streamlined system is developed during the 9th 5-Year Plan to control fertilizing, subsequent results may be disastrous.

Without going into details, let us briefly say that the current centralized system, which is unrelated to specific production tasks, should have been replaced at the very beginning of the preceding 5-year plan. Under the current circumstances, the organization, discipline and overall production standards we reached, the agrochemical service system should have two aspects.

We need a scientific organization for the application of a uniform and steadily improving methodology under the form of program support and small automated (modular) soil-analysis laboratories within each okrug and, in some cases, large comprehensive agroindustrial complexes, such as the G. Dimitrov NPANK in Plovdiv Okrug. In other words, we need a central methodology, developed on the basis of scientific experimentation and the improvement and standardizing of analytical methods, combined with specific conditions. Soil samples must be taken immediately after cultivation, quickly analyzed on the spot, under the guidance of the okrug service or the farm, so that the interval between an analysis and a recommendation would not exceed 10-15 days. This will increase the specific interest of farm managers and specialists and will be adopted as a production management method, the more so since it will be free of charge. On the other hand, it will force the leadership of the scientific organization steadily to improve its methodology, closely watched by local practical workers. Such a system could be developed and applied in the use of pesticides as well.

Consequently, the present text should be amended to read as follows: "the creation of a unified system for agricultural services, eliminating the familiar shortcomings."

In conclusion, let us say that the planned high crops can not be obtained and protected without chemical fertilizers and sensible use of pesticides and other plant-protection methods. This means, however, that science must be on guard and provide all the necessary prerequisites for modern technical progress.

5003

CSO: 2200/101

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES OPTIMISM FOR HIGH GRAIN YIELDS IN 1986

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Real Possibility of Producing More Grain"]

[Text] The draft theses for the 13th BCP Congress consider upgrading and stabilizing grain production the strategic trend in the development of agriculture. On the basis of the use of scientific farming systems and contemporary crop control methods, the plans call for the average annual grain production to stabilize at 10 million tons during the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The high level of concentration and specialization of agricultural production, equipment and technological availability and cadres skills are real prerequisites for the implementation of this task.

Bearing in mind the extremely unstable meteorological conditions in the country, the solution of the grain problem requires the flexible and creative application of intensive factors. The experience acquired during the 3 adverse years of the 8th 5-Year Plan is quite instructive in this respect. Wheat and barley yields remained stable in Sliven, Stara Zagora, Burgas and other okrugs as a result a more creative strain structure and soil cultivation and fertilizing methods. Conversely, the significance of individual stress factors was not taken into consideration in some okrugs in Northern Bulgaria, which had an extremely adverse affect on the crops.

In order to achieve an average annual grain output of 10 million tons, during some better years substantially higher crops should be harvested. The year 1986 appears to be one of those. What are the grounds for this? They include the exceptionally high quality of sowing of the winter crops. Although precipitation was late, thanks to the abundant moisture and the relatively warm winter, currently 90 percent of the crops are in very good condition and meet the conditions for intensive cultivation and maximally high harvests. Currently, reserves of productive moisture in the soil are also very good. By 25 March 85 percent of the wheat and the barley had been fertilized.

All the areas on which spring grain crops will be planted are ready. A better strain structure has been developed for corn in which late hybrids will account for 60 percent of the area; medium-late strains will account for 30 percent and medium-early strains for 10 percent. Adequate volumes of high quality soybean and pea seeds have been procured.

All of this indicates that with properly organized further cultivation of the winter crops, during the very first year of the 5-year plan more than 10 million tons of grain could be harvested.

What must we do now? In the next few days we must complete the application of nitrogen fertilizers on all winter crops. The abundant moisture in the soil is hindering the use of surface equipment, for which reason aviation should be used most extensively. All airplanes and helicopters should be taken to the sites; good conditions for the crews must be provided so that they may spend the nights in the settlements and make use of every single good hour.

All crops must be reviewed at the beginning of April and, on the basis of the study of the vegetation, should a shortage of nitrogen be noted, additional fertilizing be organized. Under suitable conditions, in areas where positive results of previous experiments have been achieved, top-dressing using mixed fertilizer, must be applied. In order to upgrade the quality of the grain in intensive crops, based on specialist assessments and after consultation with scientific workers, late top-dressing be applied 10 days before blossoming.

The timely and high standard struggle against weeds and against some pests and enemies of the plants is of exceptional importance.

The struggle for high yields of spring grain crops is only beginning. Soil moisture is very good and the increased amount of water in the dams makes it possible to recommend to the OAPS and the APK to review possibilities of expanding the areas to be planted in intensive corn crops. Following the example of Veliko Turnovo Okrug, engineering plans must be drafted for all corn crops, to be adopted by the expert councils of the OAPS. The purpose is, unlike the situation in other years of drafting engineering plans formally, on paper, but to make a real assessment of the possibilities of obtaining maximal yields by providing the necessary resources for all areas.

Although currently soil moisture is much better than it was last year, considering the conditions of our country with its long summer drought, irrigation remains a decisive intensification factor. The highest possible yields cannot be achieved without irrigating at least 2 million decares in corn. Furthermore, previous experience indicates that maximally high yields can be obtained also from the winter crops providing that we are ready, if necessary, to irrigate them as well.

The memory of adverse grain production in 3 years of the 8th 5-Year Plan remains bitter. Today we have the necessary conditions for making 1986 a turning point in grain production. This means the creation of better prerequisites for a further upsurge in animal husbandry as well.

It is in the interest of brigades and agroindustrial complexes in the country to turn such possibilities into reality.

5003
CSO: 2200/101

MEASURES TO ACHIEVE HIGH CORN YIELDS RECOMMENDED

Sofia KOOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 2

[Article: "Skill, Precision, Speed"]

[Text] The night and day pre-sowing preparation of the soil must begin. The fields must be harrowed in a few days. The method, number and depth of the remaining cultivation must be defined specifically, depending upon the type of soil, degree of packing and existence of residual vegetation.

The application of chemical fertilizers must be made consistent with the amount of planned yields, availability in the soil, and type of cultivation. If the amounts of phosphorus and potassium in the soil are low, in places where no fertilizer was applied during the autumn, two-thirds of the stipulated amounts, based on engineering plans, must be applied on the irrigated areas before the first pre-sowing cultivation. In soils with heavy and average mechanical structure, nitrogen must be applied on a one-time basis in the course of one of the pre-sowing cultivations; in light soils with greater water permeability, one-half of the nitrogen must be applied before the sowing and the balance used no later than after the eighth leaf has appeared. It would be expedient for all corn seeds to be treated with molybdenum.

Specialists must determine the density of the wireworms and to organize proper technological measures. In areas with corn beetles, where seeds have not been treated in advance with Furadan paste, daily observation must be organized during the sprouting period.

The struggle against weeds must be based on the integrated method. Mixtures of Ceasine--200-250 grams per decare, plus Laso Dual or Otomp, in doses of 400-500 cubic centimeters per decare, prior to sprouting, to be applied on areas with heavy seasonal wheat and two-year weeds. In areas with a heavy mechanical composition and in the presence of Johnson grass, the preferred combination is Ceasine, 200-250 grams per decare, plus Eradican-extra, in a dose of 600-700 cubic centimeters prior to the sowing with immediate incorporation.

The sowing must begin the moment the soil is very well prepared and a steady 10-12 degrees centigrade temperature is maintained at a depth of 8-10 centimeters.

The thickness of the crops on nonirrigated areas must be based on the average annual precipitation for the area; in irrigated areas it must be based on the possibility of meeting the irrigation norms. With average annual precipitation of 500-550 millimeters per square meter, late hybrids must average 4,000 plants per decare; medium-late, 4,500; medium-early, 5,000; and early 5,500. In areas with precipitation of 600-650 millimeters per square meter, plant thickness should be as follows: late hybrids, 5,000 per decare; medium-late, 5,500; medium-early, 6,000; and early, 6,500. If the autumn and winter precipitation is lower by 50 to 100 millimeters, said density to be lowered by 500 to 1,000 plants per decare. This applies to grain corn on nonirrigated areas. In the case of irrigated areas, if sufficient water is available, the following sowing norms to be used: late hybrids, 6,500 plants per decare; medium-late, 7,000; medium-early, 7,500; and early, 8,000. If water is scarce, the density to be reduced by 500 to 1,000 plants for the respective group.

In the case of corn for silage, grown on nonirrigated areas with average annual precipitation of 500-550 millimeters per square meter, plant density to be as follows: late hybrids, 6,000; medium-late, 6,500; medium-early, 7,000 and early hybrids, 8,000 plants per decare. With average annual precipitation of 600-650 millimeters per square meter: late hybrids, 7,000; medium-late, 7,500; medium-early, 8,500; and early 9,000 plants per decare. In corn for silage on irrigated areas and full water supply, as follows: late hybrids, 8,000 plants per decare; medium-late, 9,000; medium-early, 10,000; and early, 12,000. In the case of insufficient water, the density to be reduced by 1,000 to 1,500 plants per decare.

Particular attention must be paid to the production of hybrid seeds. The hybrid sectors must have high natural fertility and neutral reaction; they must be clear from roots and rootweeds. They must have proper water supplies and adequate space.

The quality of such technological measures to be rated every single day on the basis of stipulated criteria.

5003

CSO: 2200/101

ADVANTAGES OF MINIMAL TILLAGE DESCRIBED

Sofia IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT in Bulgarian 5 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Zhel'o Dobrev, secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee in the city of Tolbukhin: "Efficiency of Minimal Tillage"]

[Text] One of the main goals assigned to agriculture in the draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress is the introduction of minimum soil-conservation tillage which has the effect of reducing the consumption of power and materials and raising soil fertility.

In this connection, we would like to impart also some of our viewpoints, experience and results achieved in Tolbukhin Okrug from the use of minimum tillage.

The reasons and preconditions for the origination of minimum soil tillage can be formulated in five groups, viz., soil-conservation: preservation and increase of soil fertility, improvement of the humus balance, reduction of losses of nutrients and moisture, erosion control; economic: a rise, in most instances, of yield and production efficiency; resources: increased degree of chemization, mechanization and land reclamation; organizational: speedy and timely performance of field work; and social: intensified migratory processes in agroindustrial countries.

New soil-tillage technologies were greeted by our practitioners with a good deal of suspicion and distrust. At the same time, skepticism was very speedily overcome and in the past few years minimum tillage has won recognition as a mass technology for fall- and spring-planted crops. Improvement of these technologies has led to so-called zero tillage or, to be more precise, direct seeding. For the moment it is most popular in our country for fall-planted crops. Nonetheless, it is still in the stage of production and model experimentation, carried on in Tolbukhin, Razgrad, Silistra, Varna and other okrugs.

Some Results

Direct production tests were made in Tolbukhin Okrug in the past few years. Zero-cultivation technology was experimented with in several versions as early as 1976. Albeit on limited tracts, the results were quite telling. The difference between traditional minimum tillage and direct seeding in kilograms

per decare varied between 30 and 90 kg to the advantage of zero tillage. More conclusive are the results of the experiments of the Gen. Toshevo Wheat and Sunflower Institute, where wheat suffered less from the severe winter of 1985. Direct seeding gave the following yield increases over conventional technology with predecessor crops: sunflower seed 89 kg, beans 156 kg, grain corn 82 kg.

Unfortunately the wide-scale application of zero tillage envisaged in the wheat program was not carried out due to the failure to obtain the importation of special seeders. Not until the beginning of October 1985 were 15 "(Khuard)" SD [not further identified; possibly seyalka direktna, direct seeder]-300's delivered. They proved to have very great technical reliability and high seeding quality in respect of depth, as well as uniformity of seeds and dropping. The results show that during the period from 25 September to 15 October no less than 400 acres could be seeded per machine.

The production experiments of previous years, and especially the large-scale direct wheat seeding last autumn have made it possible to draw specific production conclusions about some of its economic, organizational and technological features.

What are they?

Some 42,143 decares in the okrug were seeded. This means that a saving of diesel fuel amounting to 92 tons was made. The volume of machine and tractor work was reduced and production costs were lowered. Provided that the 600,000 decares that the program targets for seeding are implemented, every year about 1200-1500 tons of fuel will be saved and wheat-seeding production costs will be reduced by 870,000 leva. The 2.7-fold higher productivity of the technology makes possible implementation within optimum time limits, while the limited participation of machines is a prerequisite for the lessening of organizational strain during the fall campaign. The "Khuard" seeders, however, are not suited for the application of chemical fertilizers. This necessitates still applying the phosphorus and potassium fertilizers that wheat needs with their predecessor. Otherwise the directly seeded wheat is left with less phosphorus and potassium than under the conventional technology. Consequently, a preliminary seeding plan is necessary.

The direct seeder performs high-quality seeding of cropland with a level surface. This presupposes that weed control in the predecessor crop will be carried out only by chemical means. Earthed-up crops are extremely unsuitable for the carrying out of direct seeding. Harvesting of the predecessor crop must not be done in damp weather so as to avoid the formation of ruts by combines and vehicles. For direct seeding fields must be allotted in which there are no perennial deep-rooted and root-suckering weeds, against which successful chemical control cannot be conducted after wheat is planted.

Although all predecessor crops are suitable for direct seeding, soundest is to choose crops which are harvested immediately before or close to the target date for seeding, from the end of August to the middle of October. Such crops are beans, sunflowers, soybeans, silage corn, sugar beets, tobacco and grain corn, of early and medium-early hybrids.

Data of the IPS [Institut po pshenitsata i slunchogleda; Wheat and Sunflower Institute] and the OAPS [Okrug Agroindustrial Union] show that the basic operational expenses for soil-tillage measures, application of phosphorus fertilizer and seeding per 1000 decare to wheat following after grain corn decline two- to threefold in comparison with traditional methods.

What Is Necessary?

Scientific and practical research on the technology of minimum tillage for spring-planted crops show pronounced favorable results. This technology is carried out in the main on the basis of traditional plowing and rigorous, eliminated postplant cultivation during the growing season through intensification of chemical weed control.

For the time being, the raising of spring-planted crops in our country under zero-tillage conditions is still in the stage of research, production experimentation and model introduction into practice. Its wider application on a mass scale depends on the direct-seeder drill. With the manufacture in recent year of seeders for spring-planted crops in Tolbukhin and Silistra Okrugs, the opportunities for the wider adoption of this technology have grown. For the moment its most significant implementation is for the direct seeding of second crops raised post-harvest or after predecessor crops.

In considering and assessing minimum and zero tillage as a new efficient and promising step in the system of agriculture, we must consider them in their multiplicity of factors, in detail, and comprehensively.

However, their adoption in mass practice for the time being entails a series of problems, the most basic being the lack of suitable machinery. Efforts must be directed towards testing and designing new equipment that will ensure achievement of optimum soil preparation in one or two operations. Apt in this regard is solution of the question by the combined use of disk implements with wide-swath cultivators and subsurface cultivators, given the okrug's soil conditions. Of vital importance is solution of the question of the production of direct-seeding and soil-tillage implements for minimization of cultivation in the case of heavy textured and secondarily compacted soils, as well as following after predecessor crops harvested comparatively late.

The efforts of science and practice must be aimed at the solution of the problem of weed control by means of experimentation with and the introduction of wide-spectrum and highly effective herbicides.

With zero tillage an increase in the number of overwintering, soil-dwelling pests is expected. These include the wheat fly, leeches, wheat-stem sawflies, fleas, cicadas. Conditions become especially favorable for an increase in the number of mice. This will, in part, cause an expansion of plant protectant measures. An important problem here, for which a technological and technical solution will have to be found, is the mode of application and precise dosage of plant protectants.

In the complex of factors there arises also the problem of establishing stable crop rotation, in which minimum tillage finds its place in the overall soil-tillage system. On the basis of stable crop rotation alone, rational and efficient alternation of minimum and zero tillage with deep plowing is possible.

The mass-scale adoption of these technologies will be a new great stride in the implementation of the decisions of the February and March Plenums of the BCP Central Committee regarding further intensification of production and of the search for and application of new efficient technological solutions.

6474

CSO: 2200/105

SPECIALIST ADVOCATES USE OF DANUBE WATER FOR IRRIGATION

Sofia IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Prof Dr Minko Rusenov: "Danube and Our Agriculture"]

[Text] The draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress envisage agriculture . . . "ensuring a steady advance in production so as to meet year round the increasing needs of our population for food and of our manufacturing industry for raw materials. . ." The strategic goal of the Ninth 5-Year Plan is to produce 10 million tons of grain, 15 to 16 percent more meat and milk, etc.

The accomplishment of this goal requires the creation of conditions whereby our agriculture will become still less dependent on the caprices of nature and, first and foremost, droughts. Therefore, special importance attaches to the development of a comprehensive Danube water-utilization program or, as the draft Theses concretely note, "Fuller use is to be made of the Danube River and Valley water."

This can be done in two ways: irrigation of the Danube plain and diversion of Danube water into the Thracian lowland. If this is done, the economic effect will be unquestionable and significant.

Is the idea of using the Danube to irrigate the Danube plain and feeding its water into the Thracian lowland feasible? In my opinion, it is fully realistic, which we can back up with economic arguments. But the technical aspect of this undertaking we leave to the specialists in this field, who must not only take advantage of Soviet experience, but also exhibit their own creative capabilities.

If we take as our target the irrigation of 20 million decares, about 8 billion cubic meters of water will be needed for it. Now this is 4 percent of the annual Danube outflow into the Black Sea and hence will not disturb the hydrologic regimen of the river from the standpoint of navigation. Moreover, on the creation of the Belene-Cioara hydroengineering complex the complete irrigation of Northern Bulgaria and the delivery of water for Thrace will to some extent regulate the underground waters above Belene.

In the opinion of B. S. Ikonov, our country falls into the climatic zones with "risk agriculture," where losses from the nonirrigation of corn, wheat and barley are significant.

Consequently, if the irrigation of 20 million decares of tillable land is provided and measures are taken against crop spillage, agriculture can increase the country's national income by about 3 billion leva per year!

If we take it that of the assumed 20 million decares of additional irrigated cropland 15 million are in Northern Bulgaria, then the remaining 5 billion will be in Southern Bulgaria.

Given such a scenario, Northern Bulgaria will need about 6 billion cubic meters of Danube water, while Southern Bulgaria will need approximately 2 billion. To divert these 2 billion cubic meters the courses of the Osum and Vit rivers could be used. The optimum technical solutions for building the necessary water supply lines and pumping stations must be found.

Our scientific and technical thinking, profiting from the experience of the Soviet Union and other countries in the building of high-capacity water supply lines, could surely cope with such a vital task. The possibilities of producing electric power here from the diverted water must also be investigated, with hydroelectric power plants built at the southern exits of both of the future water supply lines.

Use of the Danube River for the irrigation of 20 million decares of tillable land unquestionably involves great monetary resources to finance the project, but according to B. Ikonov's calculations the term for recoupment of the hydroengineering and land-reclamation projects will be about 7.3 years, while together with the water supply lines and power plants, with account taken of the elimination of losses due to droughts, recoupment can take place in not more than 10-12 years.

In support of the optimistic picture we have sketched, we venture to add the following arguments. If we assume that every fifth year in our country we have one with a marked drought, then just by eliminating the losses resulting therefrom in the space of 10 years we will gain about 5 billion leva. To this sum must also be added the value of the annual increase in yields.

These results can be obtained on the complete accomplishment of the proposed measures. But this can be done in the course of about 10 years.

To be sure, in order to initiate the implementation of such a vast project, preliminary specific investigations that will corroborate or disprove the proposals here made are necessary. But there is no time to wait. Work must begin as soon as possible on fulfillment of this project so that we shall be independent of the caprices of nature, so that we shall be sure of the further progressive development of our agriculture..

6474

CSO: 2200/105

ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS REVEALED AT FIER PLENUM

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Vangjel Stefa: "For More Skillful Party Work in the Key Sectors of the Economy"- From the meeting of the plenum of the Party Committee of Fier district]

[Text] The plenum of the Party Committee of Fier district, which was held yesterday in the spirit of the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee, analyzed with a sense of profound responsibility the duties of the district Party organization, of communists, cadres and workers for the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan in all the sectors.

Comrade Manush Myftiu, delegate of the Party's Central Committee, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers also took part in the plenum.

The activity, struggle and all-round work of the organs and basic organizations of the Party and its levers during the past year constitute a great experience and reserve also for the activity of this year, the fulfillment of its tasks requiring that this experience be further perfected, that the vigor of the masses be raised much higher. Accordingly, both from the report given by the first secretary of the district Party Committee, Comrade Pali Miska, and from the discussions, there were clearly evident in addition to achievements and positive experience also the nonfulfillments, defects and weaknesses, as well as the measures of the Party organizations to overcome them. Opposing the various difficulties of the past year, it was said in the plenum, was the aggressive spirit, the readiness and creative work of the people, with the communists in the lead. These qualities took new strength from the inspiration which the valuable teachings and commands of Comrade Ramiz Alia continually encouraged and created during meetings and discussions in this district and in some other districts of the country. The better achievements are concrete expressions of patriotism, of the correct understanding of the situations: 34 economic enterprise collectives fulfilled the tasks of the plan, light industry and food enterprises overfulfilled them by 10 million leks. The wheat production is the highest achieved up to the present, the production and delivery of cotton was overfulfilled by 11,000

quintals, an upturn took place in the production of tobacco, and the livestock fodder base was further strengthened. There were good achievements in supplying the people, in construction, transport, services, etc.

But in which sectors, in which enterprises, agricultural production unit or institution were the best results achieved and where were nonfulfillments caused? Examining, especially the situation of the oil and agriculture sectors, attention was drawn to the fact that for the Party and government organs in the district and the basic organizations of the Party, those areas were in the center of the all-round educational, mobilizing, organizational and monitoring work of the Party and all its levers. In an extraction of oil for the past year perceptible nonfulfillments were created in the respective enterprises, likewise in the extraction of gas. What about this year? While two enterprises, Patos and Sheqishte, are regularly fulfilling their task, in the Marineze enterprise there are still nonfulfillments. In the plenum also, while discussing the work experience of the basic organizations and the directorates of these enterprises, and of different sectors, it appeared that the reasons are primarily subjective and that they express differences in working with people. The Party bureau secretaries of the first two enterprises which are fulfilling the tasks, Nazif Hoxha and Vanfjel Papa, said that now they receive higher production quotas than those of December. But what makes this possible? From an analysis of the experience it appears that the basic organizations there have struggled better to carry out, in a unit first of all persuasive work by technical-organizational measures.

Persuasion, the enlightening of oil workers, is closely related among other things to the principal directions where the mobilization work, and the campaign for increasing oil extraction must be aimed. Therefore, after determining the technical-organizational measures, thought and massive action were set in motion to realize those measures. Just what happened? The number of active wells increased, the exploitation of new wells accelerated, the number and effectiveness of improvement operations increased, etc. The plenum ordered these measures and set as a task that they be implemented also in Marinez, just like it works better in its 6th sector; and besides other matters, let it not happen that dozens of wells stand idle every day. To improve the coordination of work in this sector the plenum made the General Directorate of Oil and Gas responsible, especially for strengthening the requirement of accountability levied onto the Institutes of Geology and of Technology. Why, it was said in the plenum, is there a marked discrepancy between the studies and designs of wells and their concrete results? Why during the past year did 69 percent of the wells give no results? Because in these institutions and in the seismic operation they do not depend as they should on work experience, because the basic organizations and respective directorates do not carefully measure the work by the effectiveness which is achieved. Therefore the plenum called for deep reflection on the causes of nonfulfillments in the oil sector and the determination of the responsibility of each person, and it also set concrete tasks, the fulfillment of which, as was stated, requires the fullest commitment for an ever more effective leadership of the work by the Raion Party Committee and the basic organizations in the enterprises and institutions, for the regular fulfillment of the plans in this vital sector of the country's economy.

In the sector of agriculture also, it was stated in the plenum, the experience of the past year showed that there are possibilities and great reserves for the increase of production. It was not the results in one or two production units which showed this, but the achievements as a whole speak of this, achievements in many production areas, in dozens of sectors and brigades in the "Enver Hoxha" cooperative of Zharreze, in Bishan, in the "Clirial" Agricultural Enterprise, in the Grecalli enterprise etc., about which Behije Rama, Etem Krasniqi and others discussed. Dependence on this experience is the primary request for the tasks of this year. This must be done well for each crop and especially for corn, to which particular attention was drawn, because this past year nonfulfillments were created. It is altogether necessary, the plenum emphasized, that the exchange of advanced experience take place at the necessary time.

As for bread grains and the fulfillment of tasks in animal husbandry, the work of the basic organizations of the Party, the plenum ordered, must increase yet more the responsibility of communists, cadres and all workers. But responsibility does not increase by words and general measures, it is realized with specific tasks, with analysis and a demand for specific accounting. That is how, for example, a perceptible change in the yields of livestock products took place during the past year in Grecalli, Strum, Prakuil and Libofahe. But there are still 12 production units which do not fulfill the daily tasks in milk, something which shows that here they have not reflected on the observations and criticisms made. The pressing tasks of this year, the plenum emphasized, require that the profound analysis of a backward situation be followed by practical acts, by action, for its change.

Comrade Maush Myftiu also spoke in the plenum. After evaluating the self-critical and critical spirit of the treatment of problems and also the achievements to date, he expressed the conviction that the workers of Fier district, with the communists in the forefront, will go to the 9th Party Congress with tasks fulfilled, with ever greater successes. Comrade Maush emphasized certain tasks and directives where greater attention of the organs and basic organizations of the Party and of the levers must be concentrated, especially for the implementation of the decisions of the 13th plenum of the Party's Central Committee.

The problem of primary importance, said he, remains the fulfillment of the plan in the sector of oil and gas. The increase of tasks in the extraction of oil requires that more skillful work be performed by all the basic organizations and state organs; a communist attitude toward the tasks is required for the decisive solution of all problems, eliminating the repeated defects and weaknesses. The needed studies should be completed on time and be of high quality, especially for the design of wells, supported by complete data, the road should be wide open for the application of new technologies, and in the background there should be no hindrance of the continuity of operations. For the fulfillment of tasks in the extraction of oil, attention must be concentrated first of all on increasing the supply of active wells, also on increasing the rate of their exploitation. Much attention, Comrade Maush, instructed should also be given to the fulfillment of tasks in the extraction of gas, because it has great value for the economy.

Calling attention to the tasks of the development of agriculture and of animal husbandry in the district, Comrade Manush emphasized the absolute necessity of greater effort for the increasing production of corn. Let this year's good work for cotton and tobacco, he said, serve you as an example also for the fulfillment of the task for corn and sunflower. Pier, Comrade Manush pointed out, is a district having the greatest number of olive trees, but variations in production are apparent from one year to another, therefore, this situation must be combatted by studied measures, especially by improvement of fertilization and irrigation. Meanwhile, in order to increase livestock products increasing the production of fodders and the improvement of pastures remain crucial.

The key to the solution of all problems, therefore also to the fulfillment of the plans, emphasized Comrade Manush, is ensuring the leading role of the basic organizations of the Party, the personal example of each communist, to lift higher the mobilization of the masses through strengthening persuasive work and the active application of technical-organizational masses, for the solution of problems which emerge. In this difficult and complex struggle, each person must be confronted continually and well with the 10 qualities of the communist which the Party and Comrade Enver have defined. That is why the district Party committee asks the basic organizations and communists, as each one fulfills the plan, to renounce routine work, ineffectual meetings, global examination of issues and the maintaining of contacts with the administrators of enterprises, production units or institutions.

In closing, Comrade Manush emphasized that the worker class, cooperative peasantry and all the workers of this district, in steel-like unity around the Party's Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will mobilize with all their forces to implement the very important decisions of the 13th plenum of the Party's Central Committee, in order to participate proudly in all the great joys of the people throughout this year.

13083/13104
CSO: 2100/30

CPCZ CC MEMBER REVIEWS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PROGRESS

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak No 12, 1986 p 2

[Article by Ladislav Neubauer, Central Committee of the CPCZ: "The Chemical Industry"]

[Text] Workers of the chemical industry of Czechoslovakia salute the proceedings of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ with fulfilled tasks for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. With the development of the industry planned to record a slower pace, economic efficiency of chemical production rose and the foreign trade balance improved. In evaluating the development of the chemical industry from the standpoint of the fulfillment of its basic function--the chemicalization of the other branches of the national economy--visible successes were achieved.

The year 1985 was the most complicated for chemistry of the past 5-year plan. The high demands of the plan, particularly with respect to quality indicators, are also characteristic for the 1st year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The capability of the chemical industry to assure a definite national economic contribution is attested to by the results achieved during the Seventh Five-Year Plan by two of the decisive enterprise collectives. At the CSSP Chemical Enterprise at Litvinov, on the basis of the development of chemical processing of crude petroleum, production was increased by 24 percent. The share of petrochemistry grew approximately 43 percent with a specific increase in profitability. Productivity in terms of adjusted outputs, rose by more than 60 percent to virtually Kcs 280,000. Specific tasks with respect to contract prices were fulfilled at an index of 137. At the Slovnaft National Enterprise in Bratislava, while reducing the quantity of petroleum processed by 17 percent, productivity rose by 77 percent to Kcs 360,000 and profits increased more than fivefold. These results are not accidental and, in the chemical industry, not even isolated. They are based on the work of workers, foremen, technicians, and managers on a foundation of cooperation with research institutes, advanced schools, the Academy of Sciences, and additional institutions.

During 1985, overall production in the chemical industry rose by 3.9 percent, where the state plan had called for a growth of 3.1 percent. Faster growth was experienced by production in the chemical industry and processing of petroleum, as well as production of small-tonnage chemistry. Increases were recorded in the production of esters of acrylic acid, plant protection products,

rubber industry chemicals, aniline, and pure chemicals. Production of automotive gasoline containing 0.25 gram of lead per liter was begun. The chemical industry of the CSR attained an interyear growth of production of 4.1 percent. In the chemical industry of the SSR, the volume of deliveries to domestic trade was increased by 4.4 percent, deliveries for export to socialist countries by 14.2 percent, and deliveries to nonsocialist countries by 12.8 percent.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the chemical industry will face highly demanding tasks. It must contribute to a high degree of chemicalization in decisive branches of the national economy. It will have to more effectively mobilize internal resources, realize progressive structural changes, modernize, intensify, and innovate selected chemical production processes.

The document entitled "Main Directions of Economic and Social Development in Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-1990 and the Outlook Through the Year 2000," which will be discussed at the 17th Congress of the CPCZ, provides orientation for the development of the chemical industry to higher levels and full utilization of input raw materials and energy. It underscores the task of developing at least those production processes which apply the results of scientific research and high-quality work. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan, chemical industry production is to increase by at least 13 percent. Dependence on imported raw materials from capitalist countries will be reduced and the division of labor with socialist countries will be increased. The directions of the development of cooperation are pointed out in the "Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress Among Member Countries of CEMA Through the Year 2000" and the "Program of Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation With the USSR."

The Eighth Five-Year Plan will see significant structural changes in the chemical industry. These are mainly processes requiring the more intensive processing of petroleum and development of qualified chemistry. The share of petrochemical processing of petroleum will rise; attention will be concentrated on the timely startup of new cracking units at Litvinov and Bratislava, the assortment of automobile tires, fibers, plastics, and fertilizer will be innovated.

The development of qualified chemistry will be aimed primarily at additives to polymers and lubricants, organic dyes, pure chemicals, and other materials for the electronics and pharmacy industries. Expansion will be experienced with respect to the assortment and delivery of pesticides for agriculture. The goal of qualified chemistry is to specifically strengthen the export capability of these branches.

Emphasis on the introduction of wasteless and low-waste technologies will contribute to a higher evaluation of secondary raw materials and toward reducing the stress on the environment.

Preparations for the 17th Congress of the CPCZ have become an impetus for workers in the chemical industry to increase their efforts in assuring the planned tasks. In honor of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ and the 65th

anniversary of the establishment of the party, various collectives took on socialist commitments and developed socialist competition.

The central plan for 1986 was adopted by the VHJ Slovchemia. Thus far, collectives from the Technoplast National Enterprise at Chropyne, from the CHZWP Enterprise at Novaky, from the CHZJD at Bratislava, from the Lachema Enterprise in Brno, from the paints and lacquers enterprise at Uhrineves, and from the therapeutic materials enterprise at Kolin have signed up for the Central Trade Union Council initiative under the slogan of "For reducing material costs by 0.5 percent, raising productivity by 1 percent, and substantially increasing the quality of products."

Some 35 enterprise collectives and organizations of the chemical industry have responded to the challenge of the Prague Municipal Party Organization made to the enterprises and establishments of Prague under the slogan of "Connecting science with production, modernization, through creative efforts among collectives to fulfill the Eighth Five-Year Plan." The sample program document has been adopted by workers of the Chemopetrol concern in Prague. A challenge has been further accepted by the Slovnaft National Enterprise in Bratislava, by Chemko at Strazske, by the Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production at Usti nad Labem, by the Red October Plant at Otrokovice, by Chemlon at Humenne, by the VCHZ Synthesia Plant at Pardubice, by the Optimit Plant at Odry, by the CHZ Plant at Sokolov, by Mitas of Prague, by Fatra of Napajedla, by Fotochema at Hradec Kralove, by the chemical research institutes at Brno, Gottwaldov, Pardubice, and other groups. The Duslo National Enterprise at Sala, the Plastika Plant at Nitra, and the SH Plant at Senica have joined in the West Slovak Kraj initiative under the slogan of "Intensification 1990."

In the chemical industry, the specific character of the pledge movement in honor of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ is the high share of long-term 5-year socialist pledges. The chemical industry has its specific problems which must be solved. To multiply results such as those achieved at Litvinov, Bratislava, and a number of other enterprises, it is necessary to mobilize the collectives and to create specific conditions also at the general directorates of the VHJ's and at the ministries.

This requirement, voiced by the 16th Session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, was also pointed out by the coordinating consultations of chairmen of party organizations in February of this year. To create conditions for uniform fulfillment of the plan in the chemical industry is one of the decisive tasks during the current period when the Eighth Five-Year Plan is beginning.

5911
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FEBRUARY 1986 ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 13, 1986 p 2

[Commentary by Engineers Marie Hormannova and Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office: "February 1986"]

[Text] In terms of their principal indicators, the enterprises jointly overfulfilled their economic plans in February, and in the January-February period as well. At the same number of workdays as last year, the growth rate of the basic indicators was higher both months than the growth rate planned for this year. But so far as the individual enterprises are concerned, the considerable unevenness in the fulfillment of their planned tasks continued, and in February a number of enterprises fell short of fulfilling their planned tasks.

Fulfillment of the annual state plan by the end of February was as follows: in industry, 16.1 percent for gross output and 15.9 percent for commodity production; in construction, 12.4 percent for the volume of construction work the enterprises perform with their own personnel; in procurement, 15.2 percent for slaughter animals, including poultry; in foreign trade, 12.0 percent for total import and 10.5 percent for total export; in public freight transport, 14.6 percent; and in retail trade, 13.8 percent for the retail turnover of the main trade systems.

In industry, the enterprises jointly overfulfilled their February production plans. While overall fulfillment of the gross output plan was 100.5 percent, more than a quarter of the industrial enterprises fell short of their planned production tasks in February. The value of gross output in February was 4.4 percent higher than in February of last year.

In January-February, the volume of gross output increased 4.6 percent over the same period last year (the annual state plan calls for an increase of 2.6 percent) and reached 133.9 billion korunas, at prices of 1 January 1984. The breakdown of the enterprises' plans was thus fulfilled 100.1 percent in the January-February period. During this period, 283 industrial enterprises--i.e., nearly a third of the total number of such enterprises--fell short of their gross output tasks.

Parallel with the plan's fulfillment, above-average increases in gross output were achieved in January-February primarily in the electrotechnical industry, the construction materials industry, the pulp and paper industry, and ferrous metallurgy.

Basic Indicators of National Economy's Development in February 1986.
Increases Over Comparable 1985 Period (in percent)

	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Jan- Feb</u>	<u>State plan¹</u>
Centrally Administered Industries			
deliveries for:			
- investments, at wholesale prices	.	-0.6	.
- domestic trade			
at wholesale prices	.	5.3	.
at retail prices	.	6.1	.
- export to socialist countries			
at wholesale prices	.	9.7	.
at f.o.b. prices	.	10.0	.
- export to nonsocialist countries			
at wholesale prices	.	-8.0	.
at f.o.b. prices	.	-7.8	.
- other sales for productive consumption			
and operations, at wholesale prices	.	2.3	.
volume of gross industrial output ²	4.4	4.6	2.6
average number of employees	0.6	0.6	0.6
labor productivity based on gross output	3.8	4.0	2.1
Construction			
construction work performed with own personnel	13.5	19.5	2.2
average number of employees	0.6	0.5	0.9
labor productivity on construction's basic output	11.9	19.0	1.3
housing units delivered by contracting enterprises	119.4	51.5	-28.1
Procurement			
slaughter animals (including poultry)	-1.3	-5.7	-0.5
milk	1.8	3.2	-2.0
eggs	-5.7	-3.8	0.1
Retail Turnover			
main trade systems	2.2	3.3	2.1
Foreign Trade			
export to socialist countries	.	7.2	2.2
export to nonsocialist countries	.	-20.5	0.5
import from socialist countries	.	5.5	1.4
import from nonsocialist countries	.	4.1	12.9

1. Relative to actual 1985 results; in industry and foreign trade, relative to expected actual results in 1985

2. At prices of 1 January 1984.

The commodity production plan (at current prices) was fulfilled 100.5 percent in January-February, although there were shortfalls in general engineering, the chemical and petroleum refining industry, the pulp and paper industry, the glass, ceramics and porcelain industry, and the textile industry.

Of the principal industrial products, the planned tasks in physical units were fulfilled in January-February as follows: electric power generation, 101.1 percent; pig iron, 100.2 percent; crude steel, 101.2 percent; rolled stock, 102.3 percent; bituminous coal, 100.2 percent; brown coal and lignite, 100.6 percent.

Adjusted value added increased 8.9 percent in January-February over the same period last year. For this indicator, fulfillment of the enterprises' economic plans in January-February was 100.4 percent. At the same time, over 30 percent of the enterprises fell short of their January-February adjusted value added plan.

In industry, labor productivity based on gross output increased 4.0 percent during the first two months over the same period last year (the annual plan calls for a 2.1-percent rise); labor productivity based on adjusted value added rose 8.2 percent.

In marketing the industrial output, the January-February plan (at wholesale prices) was exceeded for all destinations, but particularly in deliveries for investments and in deliveries for export to socialist countries, although some of the enterprises fell short even here.

In terms of growth rates, the sharpest rise in January-February was in deliveries for export to socialist countries (by 9.7 percent over January-February of last year). This year the volume of deliveries for export to nonsocialist countries remained below last year's January-February volume, although the breakdowns of the enterprises' economic plans were moderately exceeded.

In construction, the volume of construction work that the construction enterprises performed with their own personnel reached 6.0 billion korunas in February, an increase of 13.5 percent over February of last year. In the first two months, the construction enterprises performed 12.2 billion korunas' worth of construction work with their own personnel, an increase of 19.5 percent over the same period last year. The annual state plan calls for an increase of 2.2 percent in the volume of construction work. The high increases in the volume of construction work through the end of February were influenced also by the low base period at the beginning of last year. The breakdowns of the enterprises' economic plans for construction work were fulfilled 99.7 percent during the first two months, but nearly 40 percent of the construction enterprises fell short of fulfilling their January-February production plans.

The January-February plan for adjusted value added was fulfilled 100.5 percent in construction jointly, although more than a fourth of the construction enterprises fell short of fulfilling this indicator during the given period.

The January-February increases in the volume of construction work and in adjusted value added were achieved with a smaller-than-planned increase of the work force; in other words, primarily through a rise in labor productivity. In comparison with January-February 1985, labor productivity based on the volume of construction work increased 19.0 percent since the beginning of this year (the annual state plan anticipates an increase of 1.3 percent); and labor productivity based on adjusted value added increased by more than 24 percent.

The contracting construction enterprises conspicuously exceeded their plan for the delivery of housing units. In all, 2879 housing units were delivered in January-February, an increase of 51.5 percent over the first two months of last year, while plan fulfillment was 113.4 percent.

In agriculture, the February procurement schedule was not fulfilled for eggs and slaughter hogs, but was exceeded for slaughter cattle, slaughter poultry, and milk. Total February procurement included 122,000 metric tons of slaughter animals (down 3,400 metric tons from February of last year), 16,000 metric tons of slaughter poultry (up 1,600 metric tons), 413 million liters of milk (up 7,200 metric tons), and 225 million eggs (down 13.7 million from February of last year).

In January-February, in comparison with the same period last year, milk procurement was up (by 27.1 million liters); but procurement was down for slaughter animals (by 13,700 metric tons), slaughter poultry (roughly by 3,000 metric tons) and eggs (by 19.5 million).

Public freight transport hauled 927,000 metric tons less freight in February than what the economic plan's breakdown called for. The railroad and inland navigation caused the shortfall; the CSAD [Czechoslovak Motor Transportation] exceeded the plan. On the railroad, fulfillment of the average number of freight car units loaded per day fell short of the plan (by 1.3 percent), although the number of freight car units loaded increased by 7.0 percent over the same period last year. In January-February, in comparison with the same period last year, the average turnaround time of a freight car unit was reduced 6.3 percent, to 4.04 days.

In domestic trade, the February retail turnover of the main trade systems increased 2.2 percent (over February of last year) and reached approximately 17.4 billion korunas. Increases of the retail turnover were the highest at the Department Stores (6 percent), Shoe Stores (5.5 percent), and Industrial Goods Stores (3.7 percent).

In foreign trade, import rose faster than export in January-February, in agreement with the annual state plan. In comparison with this plan, trade with the socialist countries developed more favorably (10.8 percent of the annual state plan's export and 13.4 percent of its import were fulfilled by the end of February) than with the nonsocialist countries (9.7 and 9.0 percent fulfilled, respectively).

The currency in circulation reached 57.2 billion korunas on 28 February 1986, an increase of 2.3 billion korunas over a year earlier.

1014

CSO: 2400/238

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN HEAVY INDUSTRY VIEWED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 13, 1986 p 3

[Article by Engineer Zdenek Suchy, CSo, federal deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy industry: "Reduction of Quantities Through Structural Changes"]

[Text] An interview entitled "How Much Steel Should We Produce?" appeared in the No 2/1986 issue of HOSPODARSKE NOVINY. As evident already from its title, the interview discussed the interrelations of the volume of metallurgical production. We recently prepared a concept of the metallurgical industry, and it has been discussed also by the federal government. Therefore I believe that it will be appropriate to adopt a standpoint regarding the interview, and to outline our aims and thinking.

For a better understanding of the overall picture, I must first present some of the facts on which we have based our concept of the metallurgical industry under the 8th Five-Year Plan and its long-range outlook through the year 2000. Ferrous metallurgy is a material-, energy- and capital-intensive industry. But Czechoslovakia is one of the few countries that has coking coal, a prerequisite for efficient production of pig iron. For our supply of iron ore we rely on long-term agreements for deliveries of ore and concentrates from the Soviet Union. This enables us to produce pig iron without expending energy on mining and concentrating the ore. Our ferrous metallurgy fully supplies Czechoslovak engineering and other industries with metallurgical materials.

Path of Intensive Development

In conjunction with the changes in the domestic and especially the external economic conditions, Czechoslovak metallurgy embarked on a path of intensive development already in the last years of the 6th Five-Year Plan, with the main objectives of gradually reducing the energy- and material-intensity of metallurgical production and improving the quality of all its products. Under the 7th Five-Year Plan, we have pursued consistently the factors of intensification in ferrous metallurgy, and these efforts have significantly influenced the economic results.

Intensification involved the fulfillment of tasks that had been elaborated in detail in 1982 and were aimed at speeding up the completion of investments in progress, placing them in operation, reducing the consumption of metals, and improving the assortment of rolled stock. As a result of these measures, the

7th Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled successfully. As the preliminary results indicate, fulfillment of the planned commodity production has been 101.5 percent, while steel production in 1985 has dropped by roughly 200,000 metric tons in comparison with 1980, whereby Decree of the CSSR Government No 151/1982 has been fulfilled. It called for changing the originally planned development of Czechoslovak ferrous metallurgy and increasing the steel output to 16 million metric tons a year.

We have been able to significantly improve the use of metals. By 1984, for example, the steel consumption per ton of rolled steel was 37.3 kilograms lower than in 1980. During the same period, we closed down 13 obsolete and inefficient Siemens open-hearth furnaces and 10 rolling mills. In response to the profound changes in the external economic conditions, we converted to more readily available fuels, and petroleum consumption has been reduced under the 7th Five-Year Plan by about 300,000 metric tons a year. Strict limits have been set for the consumption of fuel and electricity. As a result, the energy intensity of steelmaking has been reduced by 3 percent during the five-year period, and at the same time the environment has improved.

Our experience, especially during the past two years, has revealed first of all the paths we must follow to achieve the adopted conceptual aims included in the 8th Five-Year Plan and the long-range outlook through the year 2000. Our ministry has devised for metallurgy an intensification program which the CSSR government discussed in January 1986 and whose developmental objectives it approved in its decree No 3/1986. The specific objectives of the ministry's collegium, to implement a concept aimed at maximum efficiency, are based on this program.

We are succeeding in our efforts to find alternatives of a gradual reduction in the number of metallurgical units within the framework of the optimal solution, i.e., of improving the utilization of fixed assets and thereby achieving savings in terms of the related fixed costs (1.2 billion korunas/year). We expect that the introduction of advanced production technologies will enable us to reduce by 1995 our steel production by between 800,000 and 1,000,000 metric tons, especially by increasing the proportion of continuous casting to about 50 percent. The slower we introduce the new technologies, the longer it will take to reduce the consumption and production of steel.

Reduction of the steel output while maintaining the production of rolled stock poses for every branch of the economy the important task of saving metal. To maintain the production of rolled stock at the planned growth rates in manufacturing, we have to halve the present specific consumption of metal per 1.0 million korunas of commodity production. Export, too, was mentioned in the interview: failure to achieve these savings in manufacturing would force us to reduce our export of metallurgical material below the plan's already low level.

Technology Limits Consumption

In metallurgy we wish to improve the utilization of metals mainly by installing machines for the continuous casting of the liquid steel, the technology that all leading industrialized countries are using. This is the most efficient way of saving electricity, fuel and metal while reducing the steel output, by about

1.8 million metric tons in the year 2000, the target year. All the advantages of oxygen-converter or electric-arc-furnace steelmaking and continuous casting can be realized only in combination with ladle metallurgy.

Stricter requirements regarding the utility characteristics of metallurgical products have led to a series of technological alternatives for steel refining that include also vacuum degassing. The objective is to make about 2.0 million metric tons of ladle-refined steel in 1995, using vacuum degassing. Ladle refining in steelmaking reduces the consumption of electric power by 40 kWh per ton of steel and the consumption of ferroalloys by 20 percent, and it also increases the output of the electric-arc furnaces.

Only by using the mentioned technologies will it be possible to sharply reduce steel consumption. By way of explanation, a metric ton of steel produced with these technologies is able to replace, in terms of its chemical and especially its physical properties, 1.5 metric tons produced by our present technologies. Another advantage of these modern technologies is that they utilize expensive alloying additions very efficiently, bringing the production costs of high-grade steels close to the production costs of plain carbon steels.

Scrap iron is becoming an increasingly important domestic raw material for steelmaking. At present, 45 percent of the steel output is made of scrap. The available volume of scrap is about 8.0 million metric tons a year, in the following breakdown: return scrap, 53 percent; industrial scrap, 18 percent; and consumer (old) scrap, 29 percent.

National economic studies assume that the life span of machinery in the country will be reduced under the 8th and 9th Five-Year Plans, from the 27 years at present to 24 years. Thereby the absolute volume of consumer scrap will increase, and its share will rise to 40 percent. Simultaneously, the share of return scrap will drop to 42 percent by 1995--primarily through the better utilization of metal at the metallurgical plants, as a result of introducing continuous casting--while overall the share of industrial scrap will remain unchanged. Thus also the metallurgical plants will be getting more consumer scrap. The faster recycling of scrap, and the freeing of capacities by processing a larger proportion of industrial and old scrap, will make it possible to reduce the production of pig iron by about 600,000 metric tons.

For the complete domestic utilization of the available scrap volume in this breakdown, however, we will have to ensure its upgrading at the Scrap Metal Industry VHJ [Economic Production Unit] to the same quality--i.e., purity and relative density--as that of the return scrap. This will require the realization of a number of technological and investment measures. We must design the technologies and preparation equipment to increase the proportion of scrap in the charge of the oxygen-steelmaking converters and tandem furnaces. At the Scrap Metal Industry VHJ we will install shredders for old scrap, also equipment to separate the nonmagnetic fractions, shears to cut the heavy scrap, modern baling presses, lines to sort alloy scrap, etc.

We will be devoting closer attention especially to the collection and segregation of alloy scrap, mainly at engineering enterprises. The scrap must arrive at the metallurgical plants segregated by classes of steel of guaranteed

chemical composition, which can lead to substantial savings in the consumption of ferroalloys. At places where there are large quantities of metal chips (at engineering enterprises) we intend to install chip shredders with centrifuges and briquetting presses.

The program of modernization and improvement projects for the rolling mills has been elaborated comprehensively to achieve the basic objectives. These are: to upgrade the utility characteristics of the rolled stock and pipe; to reduce the energy- and material-intensity by making energy consumption more efficient and saving metal within metallurgy itself; and to improve the economics of production by concentrating production at modernized, efficient rolling mills. For these reasons we must introduce first of all the production of economical sections, which are an important factor in saving metal in the national economy.

For the time being, such sections are being produced only in a limited assortment of standard sizes (about 4 percent of the total output of I and U sections), by an obsolete technology, in only one strength grade. The leading industrialized countries have four strength grades of economical I and U sections and have phased out the production of traditional sections. The production of economical I and U sections will enable Czechoslovak engineering to save at least 30,000 metric tons of rolled stock a year. Therefore we are planning to modernize the mill for heavy to medium sections at the Klement Gottwald New Metallurgical Works in Kuncice. With the commissioning of a new mill for medium to light sections at the same enterprise, we expect to produce also economical sections, but certain sizes will be obtained through swaps with other CEMA countries.

Another way of saving metal is to roll sections and sheet with minus tolerances (the reinforcing rods used in construction, for example). Essentially this involves a considerable narrowing of the dimensional tolerances, while maintaining the prescribed breaking strengths and yield points. The development of this technology for rolling sheet hinges on modernizing the production equipment, especially at the East Slovakia Iron and Steel Works in Kosice, and the Klement Gottwald Vitkovice Iron, Steel and Engineering Works in Ostrava. After 1990, we expect to produce over 4.0 million metric tons of rolled stock a year by this technology. This will save between 0.5 and 2 percent of the metal, depending on the standard size and grade. There will be an important structural change in steel for mass consumption: the output of Fe 430 steel, in a higher strength grade, will be increased by at least 500,000 metric tons a year; this will result in relative savings of about 80,000 metric tons of steel a year. Controlled cooling, which will be less expensive, is being installed to introduce the production of this grade of steel. In some cases this material will be able to replace certain types of high-grade steels.

Modernization of cold-rolled sheet is another source of savings and better utility characteristics. The cold mills will be modernized gradually under the 8th Five-Year Plan. This will not only improve the quality and dimensional tolerances of the rolled sheet, but will also permit supplying the packaging industry's demand for sheet of 0.18 to 0.20 mm gage. Simultaneously, the reconstruction is being planned of an electrolytic tin-coating line with a capacity of 100,000 metric tons of tin-coated sheet a year. This will include

also improvement of the technology to achieve significant savings of tin, by changing the structure of the coating layers.

Modernization for Efficiency

In addition, attention will be focused on changing the structure of the steel output, by streamlining its breakdown into brands and increasing the share of high-grade steels by at least 20 percentage points over their present share, as this is another area in which we are lagging behind the developed countries. We will continue in our efforts to improve the stability of the characteristics of our top grades of steel in every size series, and to fill the gaps that exist in the assortment even though Czechoslovakia is producing more than 4,000 basic standard sizes. The planned intensification of the rolling mills and pipe mills will ensure an adequate supply of rolled stock in terms of quantity, assortment and desired quality, while closing down about 20 rolling mills by 1995. This will also have a considerable effect on saving manpower.

From the preceding it follows that changing the structure of the steel output will require investments, but these investments--just as everywhere else in the world--will have to be directed toward changing the structure of the metallurgical industry itself. They must also ensure the scrapping of obsolete metallurgical units, and the transfer of production to units whose outputs are high. Under the 8th Five-Year Plan, therefore, steel production will be cut back 600,000 metric tons at the Klement Gottwald Vitkovice Iron, Steel and Engineering Works, and phased out completely at the Bohumin Iron, Steel and Wire Works. This will mean the conversion of steelmaking to new, advanced processes. Under no circumstances will there be an across-the-board modernization of all metallurgical plants, as Valtr Komarek claimed in his interview. Rather, there will be an expedient division of the assortment among the individual producers, together with their increased specialization.

Engineering policy on the consumption of metals has been elaborated in State Goal-Oriented Program No 03. In addition to a series of enumerated specific projects, which have been clarified technically and supported with provisions for investments, the program also offers a number of suggestions for R&D tasks to ensure the expected benefits from saving metal. One such suggestion, for example, is an increase of the proportion of scrap in the charge of the tandem furnaces and oxygen-steelmaking converters. Therefore this program remains an open-ended one, and new projects will be added to it continually as they become feasible. According to educated estimates, changes in the shape of the rolled stock (economical sections), precision rolling (minus tolerances), and higher strength grades of steel will save a total of 170,000 metric tons. If we take 4,000 korunas as the average value of a metric ton of metal saved in this manner, the savings will amount to nearly 700 million korunas a year.

Implementation of the intensification program, with the continuous casting of 7.0 million metric tons of steel by 1995, will save about 3.0 billion korunas a year. We wish to emphasize particularly the savings of fuel and energy on producing the corresponding volume of pig iron, heating the ingots, driving the rolling mills and reheating the return scrap. These savings will amount annually to 362,500 MWh of electricity, 95,000 metric tons of metallurgical coke, 22,400 metric tons of coke breeze, and 205 million cubic meters of natural gas.

For greater economies in the consumption of fuel and electricity, the technologies in metallurgy will be improved gradually within the framework of energy management proper. For example, energy management will be supervised centrally, boilers and back-pressure turbine sets will be modernized and new ones built, and the heating systems of the metallurgical enterprises will be modernized, which will include the wider use of hot-water heating. The utilization of secondary sources of energy is likewise important and can significantly reduce the fuel- and energy-intensity of steelmaking. Specifically we are considering using the gas from the converters, more blast-furnace gas, a higher proportion of recovered heat in the heating furnaces and hot-blast stoves, and waste-heat boilers. Economic analyses show that it is far more advantageous to invest in technological equipment and installations that use secondary sources of energy, than in equipment for the mining and processing of primary sources of energy. The fuel and energy saved at metallurgical plants are essentially savings of investment costs. Energy conservation is a concomitant effect of the technological projects.

In conclusion I would like to note that steel production will be reduced with due consideration for the situation in which entire Czechoslovak industry finds itself, and for our participation in the international division of labor, primarily within CEMA.

From the viewpoint of the needs of engineering and other customers, Czechoslovak metallurgy will undergo its long-range development in accordance with the approved investment program. From this follows also the reduction of the production of steel and pig iron, by as much as the advanced technologies will save within metallurgy's own production cycle, while maintaining the output of rolled stock constant. However, we will also adapt our development consistently to all the structural changes within the entire national economy.

1014

CSO: 2400/238

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION REDUCED--The number of managerial and administrative workers in the GDR industrial sector has been reduced through measures aimed at rationalization and automation. In many instances the resulting vacant positions have been allowed to go unfilled, and the administrative personnel are "transferred" to other work places which are unrelated to their professions. In the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine, which is a sort of vanguard in the area of rationalization, the proportion of the overall personnel represented by the administrative employees was reduced between 1978 and 1985 from 15.6 to 14.1 percent. As the East Berlin Journal ARBEIT UND ARBEITSRECHT conceded, when office workers are switched to other work places, not infrequently "problems" arise. In general, those tasks which are associated with rationalization would tend to be increasingly more complex, since they would involve primarily organizational measures of an increasingly technical nature. [Text] [Bonn IWE WIRTSCHAFTSDIENST in German Vol 27 No 13, 4 Apr 86 pp 2-3]

/12929

CSO: 2300/317

SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT WITH USSR DETAILED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by zw: "286 Ships for the USSR"]

[Text] (Own information) A written agreement between the USSR and Poland on cooperative shipbuilding and mutual provision of ships, technical devices and ship's equipment as well as ship repair work for the years 1986-1990 calls for the provision to the USSR of 286 ships of 37 different types of a value of about three billion rubles.

At the present time, an agreement has been signed to build 151 ships of a value of 1,350,000,000 rubles. Among the ships of interest to the Soviets are highly-specialized freight ships such as ro-ro's, refrigerated ships, all-purpose timber barges that will be operated in arctic waters, fishing boats such as 28-meter seiners, fish-packing trawlers as well as new mothballing bases. The agreements also call for the construction both of small passenger ships with a range of from 20-50 nautical miles as well as larger vacation ships for 1500 passengers.

The largest group under the contract is made up of oceanographical ships for the Shelf Program. These include geophysical ships for research at depths of from 10 to 200 meters, supply ships, fire-fighting ships, crane ships as well as passenger and freight ships to supply the drilling platforms. The order also requires ships for port service and coastal navigation including 300-3000 KM tugboats, scows and floating workshops. The ships offered by the Polish ship-building industry constitute nearly 20 percent of our machinery exports for the current 5-year period and compensate the Soviet Union for fuel and materials that it has supplied to our country.

A large percent of the present orders will be realized by small and inland shipyards which are for the first time building ships for foreign trade. This means that they will be revitalized. For example, the ship repair yard in Tczew will be exporting scows to the USSR while the Wisla Shipyards will be building floating workshops and passenger ships. The shipyards in Ustka, Plock and Wroclaw all received orders. Even the small Odra Shipyard in Szczecin has recently been ordered to construct 14 tugboats.

12261

CSO: 2600/346

PAPER REPORTS ON AIRPLANE CONTRACT SIGNED WITH GDR

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Mar 86 pp 1,4

[Article by E.W.: "Contract for the Provision of Polish Airplanes to the GDR"]

[Text] (P) Berlin, 26 March. East German agricultural aviation already uses more than 230 airplanes produced in Poland. These are the Dromedary, Orioles and Crows. This year, they will receive another 14 Dromedaries from the Mielec factory. The GDR also flies more than 300 Polish-made gliders.

Polish aviatational equipment performs very well and the best proof of this is its continuing sales to the GDR. In Berlin yesterday, a contract was signed between the director of PZL [Polish Aviation Plants] and the trade director for Interflug, Peter Fischer, for the provision in 1987-1990 of 80 modernized Crow PZL 3SR's to be built at Warsaw's Okecie plants.

The Crow is an entirely Polish airplane and is manufactured by a group led by Andrzej Frydrychewicz. In cooperation with the East Germans, our specialists have improved the apparatus used in this airplane for spraying, dusting and and fire-fighting.

The contract also calls for the provision of spare parts and the organization of airplane maintenance services as well as scientific and technical cooperation between both PZL and Interflug to further improve agricultural flying equipment. This cooperative work will also include the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn and the Rzeszow Polytechnical Institute.

There is still another form of cooperation. Two years ago, Polish airplanes with Polish crews successfully neutralized a moth infestation in forests of the GDR and at the present time, 10 of our airplanes [illegible word] agriculture.

12261

CSO: 2600/346

REASONS FOR SHORTFALLS IN COAL PRODUCTION ANALYZED

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 28 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Representatives of the working men of the Jiu Valley Mining Combine units met on 25 February at a first new 5-year plan general meeting. Having as valuable guidance the instructions given by Comrade Ceausescu for developing energy and raw material sources, they analyzed with responsibility ways in which to ensure a considerable increase in the production of coking and energy-producing coal. Almost all of the participants referred in one way or another to a requirement of the first order: increasing labor productivity. Comrade Dan Surulescu, general director of the combine, emphasized that it is good to stress labor productivity because it represents one of the most important plan indicators and because recent achievements have been far from those anticipated. In 1985, the labor productivity plan for total crude coal was realized only by about 90 percent, but some collectives owe large quantities of coal needed for siderurgy and energy. Due solely to the fact that all the planned positions were not filled--particularly because of absenteeism, lack of discipline and some gaps in the organization of work--at least 550,000 tons of coal were lost. This problem, along with other shortcomings regarding the quality of the coal delivered, the supply process, the use of technical equipment, delays in putting some new facilities into operation and ensuring and utilizing manpower, had a negative influence on the main plan indicators.

Shortcomings and lags were discussed at the meeting in a critical and self-critical way. Then a course of action was indicated in order to develop coal production and increase efficiency.

Hero of Socialist Labor Constantin Popa, brigade chief, expressed regret for the fact that the Lupeni mining enterprise and the sector in which he works did not fulfill all the tasks for last year.

The work collective in the Paroseni mining enterprise initiated and won the competition for 1985. Engineer Ioan Beserman, director of the enterprise, said at the meeting: "We still have many unjustified absences and equipment which is not being used to full capacity."

Concrete measures for increasing the production and labor productivity were stipulated in programs adopted. Here are some data on results obtained in the few weeks since the beginning of the new 5-year plan. The plan was realized by 100.7 percent for hardcoal, 103.1 percent for coking coal and 112.4 percent for briquette during January. During the 25 days of February, collectives of the Lupeni, Uricani, Paroseni, Vulcan, Dilja and Lonea mining enterprises extracted a total of more than 32,000 tons of coking and energy-producing coal above the plan. However, it is imperative that all the collectives within the large mining combine fulfill and exceed the plan, include in the provisions of the supplementary program all the varieties, and give to the country more, better quality coal, as the leader of our party asks.

/9604

CSO: 2700/150

ECONOMIST KOROSIC URGES RADICAL CHANGES, DISCUSSES INFLATION

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19-20 Apr 86 p 9

[Interview with Dr Marijan Korosic by Jovan Radovanovic]

[Excerpts] "The market represents a danger to bureaucratic rule which can hardly wait to eliminate its deadly enemy from the social scene. Problems do not arise from lack of knowledge but from tyranny over knowledge."

We reminded Dr Marijan Korosic, the well-known Zagreb economist, of this statement of his which at the time provoked entirely different reactions, as did another of his "heretical" ideas; namely, that in our country no serious changes can be made without deeply shaking the ideas of "socialism," "income," and "association of labor and resources," which are formed as an antithesis to goods production and which, in his opinion, have no serious economic effect and do not represent a single real socialist concept as is desired occasionally in some places.

Our conversation, of course, turned immediately to the basic subject: the relation of politics and economics, our disagreements with economic laws, the fact that they are thrown out the window and then swarm back, by their own force, through "closed doors."

Dr Korosic recalled the long discussions at the time of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the great publicly expressed differences in regard to the economy of the self-management society, the fact that in the last 10 years stagnation of the economy may have been accompanied also by an increase in anti-market logic.

JR [Jovan Radovanovic, the BORBA interviewer]: Many in our country speak about the need to respect economic laws, as if it were only a question of our good will that we will either "recognize" them or, as some say, "overcome" them.

Korosic: Yet one cannot imagine the system of self-management with its economic characteristics...without the unrestricted action of economic laws. However, the development of self-management has not succeeded, we are even faced with its retrogression, and this is one of the basic reasons for the huge failures in economic operation. It started with those who imposed the opinion that economic laws should be "overcome." But this,

in other words, means that the economic order should not be left in peace, that thousands of producers, workers, farmers, and artisans should not be permitted, in spontaneous, autonomous, and free processes, to demonstrate their intentions and initiative. Nothing had been learned from history; for instance, that one should first learn to walk in order to be able to run.

Things have reached a turning point, the direction of development has changed. The economic order has been pushed out and replaced by another [political order] which in general can be replaced--by the state.

The disregard or suppression of the economic order in fact means excessive interference of the political in the economic sphere, in the sphere of self-management, freedom, equality, and brotherhood. The results are seen in its laboratory, the Yugoslav economy, as the encapsulation by means of artificial barriers of the entire Yugoslav economic area, then as the encapsulation of national economies, of economic organizations, even of organizations which have no objective chance for further development. The principle of efficiency is denigrated or destroyed and no other possibly acceptable principle is built in. The state-ownership administration has necessarily produced poverty, an absolute reduction of an already-achieved living standard, and has turned the self-management economy into an "economy of want."

Basically, the great error was deeply planted in people's heads that the socialist system can only be built on the basis of comprehensive planning. So far it has deviated from this [idea] only under the pressure of pragmatic problems, so it has introduced some market elements into the plan economy. But it should be just the opposite--the market mechanism should be established as the basis and then the question of how broad planning elements can be introduced should be considered. There is this error rooted in our theoretical heritage in which all the mistakes of capitalism of the last century are attributed to goods production. Goods production is to blame for poverty; if the state was to be criticized then it came out that the state exists in order to protect goods production; if alienation of people was mentioned, again goods production was to blame.

JR: Does this mean that if we eliminate goods production many of our troubles will be solved?

Korosic: Exactly. In this way one could reason in a simplified and vulgar-Marxist manner.

JR: You are one of those who has not hesitated to say that there can be no change in the economy without changes in the political system. How do you see the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System?

Korosic: I must say that this is not a critical analysis of the political system but of its functioning; because when you read it, you see the desire is not to change the system but to change conduct. I think that it is entirely clear now that the Critical Analysis is not based on the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. It is based on the institutionalized system created in the mid-70's and on this basis, it timidly and with very

little change in institutions and mechanism wants to adapt the political system to the power relations. In short, it is clear that it does not bring anything new. It is not entirely clear to me why the authors of the Analysis, who are influential people, are so fearful of change. It is strange that [the Analysis] constantly point to some kind of danger that capitalism will be restored, as if in these 40 years enormous social resources had not been built in [to the system] which cannot be returned into capitalist or private hands, as if they [the authors] have forgotten the human potential for forming socialist consciousness, and the proficiency which is ready to set in motion these enormous capacities of society which are inadequately used now because of the mistakes in the economic and political system.

I cannot understand this fear, which is being sown, of changes in the political system, nor the constant warnings that the greater recognition of economic laws will only create inequalities. I think that those who say this would have a hard time proving it because a market economy creates equality--but equality in regard to work which is the strong motivating force that could draw us forward and pull us out of the crisis.

I am afraid that so much time will pass in discussing and postponing the solution of our difficult problems that the world will move ahead and we will find ourselves on the periphery, so weakened that we will not be able to solve even existential problems.

JR: You have quite often criticized government actions and many measures which [you said] were "neither in heaven nor on earth" because they did not touch the basic material problems of the country, saying even that inflation is our fate.

Korosic: Our economic policy has undertaken...many measures but there have been almost no results; because this high inflation, which we watch almost helplessly, is an expression of contradictory and partial interests. In our system monopolistic conduct is legalized, because it is assumed that the making of agreements and contracts is a valid substitute for goods production. We call it--pluralism of interests. All right, it is normal that these contradictory interests exist, but equal validity cannot be given to each of them. We do not have a political system here which will make a selection among various interests, to designate priorities.

Inflation as an expression of tension in development is not some kind of evil, because every country has to solve disharmonies which constantly arise in development. But that society which is not prepared to confront development problems, which cannot resolve tensions arising in the economic structure, is condemned to suffer inflation. Therefore I say that inflation is our fate, because we are not ready to accept and solve developmental problems. We are even ready to accept and tolerate inflation because it seems, at first glance, to be a less painful solution...less painful because at the same time there are new disruptions which are producing conflicts and carrying society even further from the possibility of dealing with development problems. Simply, one is speaking about the major long-term causes of the crisis...in places where the causes should

have been eliminated.... I am more and more convinced--although not one politician will recognize this--that they think inflation is the lesser evil. This, however, cannot be tolerated for long.

In addition to this, when I say inflation is our fate, I mean...some... inflation is necessary in an economy which is developing. It is the means by which structural changes are made and one should not flee from such inflation. Structural changes can take place only in economies where relative relations among prices are changed, so that branches which are increasing labor productivity, lower prices and those which are not increasing labor productivity, do not lower prices.

Indeed, today we cannot solve anything anymore in a gradual way, with small changes. This was possible 20 years ago at the time of the economic reform. Now no longer, because our present economic situation is frightfully difficult. If you look at production, trade, and other sectors of the economic system--everything is in ruins. Partial measures cannot achieve anything. Certain complex changes would have to be made, like a shock therapy, strong but studied and consistently linked to measures which would stop the inflationary trends. But I do not think that these strong measures would solve our problems overnight.

It is forgotten that inflation in our country is, above all, of a structural nature; it can be reduced only by deep, large changes in relations between certain sectors of the economy, with priority given to highly dynamic sectors; and one should reduce those sectors which should disappear from the economic structure. If we look at inflation this way, then it is entirely clear that it cannot be reduced by measures of economic policy but only by consistent well-directed and studied production policy.

Thus I think that "programmed inflation" as an idea is bad. Because if we know anything, then we know that inflation is not a cause but a result of many negative occurrences in an economy.

[We should] begin with the causes of inflation and these are not the free formation of prices, high nominal interest rates which are still lower than inflation, or the exchange rate of the dinar; but rather our inflation fundamentally rests on the system of income distribution. In this regard I am encouraged by the proposal brought out by the LCY CC on income distribution, more exactly the basic idea that personal earnings consist of two parts. Now this should be put into effect..., minimal personal earnings and minimal capital accumulation should be defined, I would also endorse indexing of some other quantities and these would be quantified differently for a time depending on republics and provinces.

Therefore if the idea of "programmed inflation" is realized, and this could happen, it will soon be seen how poor it is. I do not know any measures

which we will then take to save ourselves except new interference by the state which has already been excessive where it should not be and has not occurred where it is needed. This is the road toward repudiating the self-management economic system and a turning toward some other system.

JR: Are you thinking of a return to "state socialism"?

Korosic: Exactly.

/9604

CSO: 2800/239

GDR, SOVIET AIR FORCE, AIR DEFENSE UNITS ASSESSED

Vienna OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT in German Vol 24 No 2,
Mar/Apr 86 pp 170-176

[Article by HM]

[Text] Simultaneously with the stationing of army formations in East Germany (see OeMZ 1/86) the stationing of Soviet aviation forces took place, which subsequently were constantly strengthened and modernized and which at present for the most part are equipped with third generation aircraft. However, the beginnings of the GDR air forces go back to the summer of 1952, even though the organization of flying units took place with relative hesitation. It was not until June 1954 that the first parts of the later first aviation division were formed and in January 1956, as part of the official organization of the NVA, the creation of an air force/air defense command (LSK/LV) in Strausberg-Eggersdorf took place with an initial strength of 9000 men.¹

The Soviet aviation forces in the GDR, i.e. the frontal aviation together with the NVA air forces at present form the strongest Warsaw Pact air force concentration. The GDR air force units including the air defense facilities are fully integrated in the Soviet command organization even in peacetime. This is apparently expressed by the integration of the NVA air defense in the Warsaw Pact "ready-alert system."²

The inventory of Soviet combat aircraft is subject to fluctuations; it comprises 800 to 900, while about 370 NVA combat aircraft are in service. Furthermore, there are said to be about 200-225 Soviet Mi-24 (Hind D/E) Soviet attack helicopters alone available, which are supplemented by about 115 Mi-8 (Hip C/E) multipurpose helicopters.³ In addition there is information on 400-500 Mi-24's and Mi-8's.

The Soviet frontal aviation forces in the GDR form the 16th frontal air army whose command, as repeatedly reported in recent years, has been dissolved as part of the reorganization of the air forces as a whole. According to latest publications, the command of the 16th frontal air army is said to be in existence once again even though command structure, mission, and equipment have been partly changed.⁴

The 16th Tactical Air Army and the GDR Air Forces/Air Defense



Key to Map:

1. Baltic Sea
2. Federal Republic of Germany
3. Poland
4. GDR
5. Soviet aviation regiment
6. GDR air wing
7. Nuclear weaponry
8. Air defense missile regiment
9. Air defense
10. Reconnaissance aircraft
11. Fighters
12. Fighter-bombers
13. Operations center
14. Other air fields

Only some outlines can be provided concerning the reorganization of the Soviet air forces, which has been underway since the early eighties. One of the new features is the fact that the "long-range aircraft command," i.e. the strategic bomber command, has been transformed into a new "air fleet command." The former long-range aircraft units as well as parts of the frontal aviation forces in the military districts are subordinated to this new command. This new command is in command of 5 "air armies": the 46th air army (Smolensk), the 24th air army (Legnica), the 4th air army (Vinnica), the 36th air army (Moscow), the 30th air army (Irkutsk). The 24th and 46th air armies are especially suitable for the Central European theater of war.⁵ :

46th air army: 4 bomber divisions (12 bomber regiments of TU-16, Tu-22, and Tu-26 Backfire), 3 reconnaissance regiments.

24th air army: 1 fighter aircraft division, 1 fighter-bomber regiment, 1 reconnaissance regiment (MiG-23, Yak-28), 5 regiments with Su-24.

In addition to the mentioned 5 air armies, there exist in the military districts and also in the GDR some "frontal air armies" in modified form. It has been determined that these formations now deal almost exclusively with air attack missions (close air attack support).

Concerning the subordination of the 16th frontal air army, it should be added that according to various reports, there is a closer interconnection with the supreme command of the TVD West ("theater of war actions") in such a way that the deputy TVD commander for air operations has increased influence on the distribution of forces as well as on the control of the air war operations. This is expressed, e.g., in the coordination of the measures for offensive and defensive aerial warfare, e.g., in the assignment of missions to the 16th frontal air army, the 24th air army and to the other ground-based forces of air defense.⁶ The command of the 16th frontal air army at the same time serves as "air forces command" in the staff of the GSFG, both of them located in Zossen-Wuensdorf. The GSFG on its part is subordinated in its entirety to the supreme command of the TVD West.

Organization and Deployment: The Soviet frontal aviation forces in the GDR in the past used to be organized into "Air Corps North" in Wittstock and "Air Corps South" (command in Wittenberg) and in 3 directly subordinated reconnaissance regiments (Werneuchen, Stendal, Welzow) and in 3 transport regiments. Today the two air corps commands are likely to have only the function of air control centers for offensive as well as defensive air warfare operations. One each of the two NVA air defense divisions is tactically subordinated to the air control center concerned even in peacetime. This also applies to the ground-based air defense of the NVA air defense forces. In general, the deployment corresponds to the operational concentration of the army.⁷

In the northern sector there operate a fighter division (Puetznitz near Dargarten) with 3 air force regiments for fighter missions and a fighter-bomber division (command in Rechlin-Laerz) also with 3 air force regiments, which are equipped with fighter bombers. The forces of the third NVA air defense division (command in Neubrandenburg) are assigned to this sector.

The southern sector has a fighter division (command in Zerbst) with 3 air force regiments (fighter missions), another fighter division (command in Merseburg) with 3 air force regiments and a fighter-bomber division (command in Grossenhain), which used to be designated as a "bomber division." Reports are available according to which in the area of this aviation division 2 regiments with the heavy Su-24 fighter bomber subordinated to the 24th air army (Legnica) since a short time ago have been stationed. Grossenhain and Brand are said to serve as bases for the two regiments.⁸ The southern sector, analogously to the northern sector, includes the units of the NVA first air defense division (command: Cottbus).

Thus of Soviet forces stationed on GDR soil, there are, in addition to the reconnaissance and transport aircraft, 8 aviation regiments which are earmarked for offensive operations and 9 aviation regiments earmarked for a dual role, namely for interceptor operations and for battlefield operations. In the late seventies, there had been only 6 aviation regiments for air attack, while there were 9 aviation regiments predominantly for air defense missions. This clearly indicates a move towards strengthening the offensive component in air warfare. Furthermore, air defense was increasingly made the responsibility of the ground-based air defense.⁹

Thus together with the transport and reconnaissance units, there are 23 aviation regiments (not including helicopters) which can be based on about 25 sizable air

bases. Within a strip of about 185 km depth eastward of the German-German border, there are ground facilities for a possible service support of about 2560 aircraft, which includes most of the GDR. Of the Warsaw Pact main operational bases in eastern Central Europe, 13 air bases are located at a depth of 30-100 km, and 31 at a depth of 100-300 km eastward of the western border of the GDR.¹⁰ In case of war it is to be assumed that one aviation regiment operates 3 operational air bases (also road runways, etc).

In the grouping of the Soviet and GDR air forces it is striking that the NVA air wings which take care mostly of defensive tasks are concentrated almost exclusively in the eastern part of the country, especially in the Cottbus-Dresden-Bautzen-Preschen area, while the Soviet units are assigned all over the country. Both air forces have 40-42 air bases--first and second order air bases--at their disposal if the helicopter bases are included.¹¹

The strength of the squadrons varies between 12 and 18 aircraft, whereby in the case of fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons on the average 15-18 aircraft are available. The reconnaissance regiments as a rule probably comprise 36 aircraft, the fighter and fighter-bomber regiments mostly 45 or 48 aircraft.

The ground air defense comprises about 800 stationary or partially mobile SAM launchers of types SA-2, SA-3, and SA-5 of the air defense (PVO). Furthermore, the Soviets lately subordinated also the systems of frontal air defense as they occur in the regiments, divisions, and armies of the ground forces technically, as regards personnel, and organizationally to the PVO. This reorganization is connected with the reorganization of the PVO since the end of the seventies but, apart from the top command level, has left air defense untouched.¹²

The GDR state territory forms an air defense zone of its own within the framework of the Soviet PVO under a command of its own, which has its headquarters in Zossen-Wuensdorf, but the subordination conditions of which have not yet been fully clarified.¹³ Significant forces and means of this air defense zone together with the NVA air defense forces form the so-called "ready-alert system," which serves the constant control and defense of the air space (see below).

The deployment of the far-reaching air defense units on GDR soil shows heavy concentrations for the protection of the key urban and industrial centers. The fields of fire of the SA-2, SA-3, and SA-5 overlap with those of the purely tactical SA-6 and SA-8 batteries of the divisions and the SA-4 batteries of the armies. In comparison to that, in Western Poland and in the center of the CSSR decreasing concentrations of air defense deployment areas are to be observed.

The thus far longest-range air defense system is the SA-5 (altitude range: 30 km, range: 250 km). One SAM regiment each with SA-5's is stationed near Rostock and near Rudolstadt in the south of the GDR. This is obviously based on the intention to engage high-flying targets far beyond the German-German border. SA-3 guided missiles closely coordinated with the SA-2's are used against targets in the lower altitude range.¹⁴

In addition, the new introduction of some SAM's is to be pointed out, e.g., the SA-11, which replaces the SA-6/-8 on division level or the SA-12, which is to replace the SAM's on army or front level. Of the SA-12 (range: 240 km) it is reported that it can possibly be effective also against tactical and Euro-strategic nuclear missiles (Pershing-1, Pershing-2).¹⁵

Army Aviation Forces: Even though organizationally and in terms of personnel it belongs to the air forces, it is possible to speak of an assignment relationship of the helicopter forces to the armies and divisions. Various reports speak of an incorporation of one mixed helicopter squadron each (12 multipurpose and attack helicopters, 6 liaison helicopters) in the division commands. Since a short time ago, one attack helicopter regiment with Mi-24 D/E and Mi-8E has been assigned for cooperation to each army command, whereby the total number probably amounts to 60-70 helicopters per regiment. Four regiments are said to possess type Mi-24D and one regiment the Mi-24E. The 5 attack helicopter regiments in the GDR (GSFG) are said to have about 225 helicopters, Mi-24D/E.¹⁶ According to other information, the helicopter regiment is said to possess 2 squadrons of attack helicopters (42 Mi-24D/E) and one squadron of multipurpose helicopters with 30 Mi-8 C/E.¹⁷ The transport helicopter regiments probably have about 60 Mi-6/Mi-8.

The importance of the attack helicopters has increased in recent years because of the role assigned to this weapons system in ground combat support, e.g. in engaging tanks. Thus the helicopter has finally grown beyond his past role as pure "combat zone transporter." Moreover, as a result combat aircraft of the frontal aviation are to be freed for more important tasks.

In connection with the organization of "operational maneuver groups" (OMG) in form of reinforced tank divisions, it was reported that the temporary subordination of attack, reconnaissance, and transport helicopters to these formations can be assumed depending on mission. Furthermore, the cooperation of OMG and airborne and air assault forces is to be pointed out.¹⁸

The NVA air forces/air defense: They comprise at this time about 39,000 men and 370 combat aircraft and are divided into 2 fighter-bomber air wings (regiments), 6 fighter air wings (regiments), 1 reconnaissance squadron, 1 transport air wing as well as into 2 attack helicopter and 1 transport helicopter air wing. A total of 25 squadrons of combat aircraft, 3 squadrons of transport aircraft and 9 helicopter squadrons are in service. The squadron strength is about 12-15 aircraft.

As regards branches of service, one distinguishes between aviation forces, air defense rocket troops, radiotechnical troops, and special troops. The numerical increase of the squadrons in contrast to earlier listings is based in part on the increase in attack helicopter squadrons as well as on the assumption of now 6 fighter-bomber squadrons.¹⁹

The two fighter-bomber air wings are stationed in Drewitz and Altenburg and possess MiG-23 MF and obsolete MiG-17 fighter bombers. It has also been reported that these two air wings together with the reconnaissance squadron (MiG-21) would form an air division in case of action. As already mentioned,

the NVA aviation and air defense forces are completely subordinated to Soviet command even in peacetime.

Most of the combat aircraft are concentrated in the two air defense divisions. The first air defense division is in command of fighter air wings 1, 3, and 7 (commands in Cottbus, Preschen, and Drewitz), while fighter squadrons 2, 8, and 9 (Neubrandenburg, Marxwalde, and Peenemuende) are subordinated to the third air defense division. The forces of the ground-based air defense, i.e. a total of 5 air defense missile regiments, are also subordinated to the air defense divisions:²⁰

First air defense division: 14th air defense missile regiment (Strassgraebchen)
16th air defense missile regiment (Ladeburg)

Third air defense division: 13th air defense missile regiment (Parchim)
17th air defense missile regiment (Uhlenkrug)
18th air defense missile regiment (Sanitz near Rostock)

According to other information, even 7 air defense missile regiments with about 30 launcher positions are said to exist. The air defense missile regiments SA-2/-3 are organized into battalions with 3 guided missile batteries. Moreover, the purpose of 2 radar regiments in Cottbus and Drewitz is air space control.

The NVA air defense forces have been completely incorporated into the "ready-alert system" of the Warsaw Pact under Soviet command. What is meant by that is the constant alert organization which combines the air defense installations of the "up front states" with the USSR home defense installations. The tasks of the "ready-alert system" include not only air space security and defense but lately allegedly also defense against surface-to-surface missiles and cruise missiles, respectively.

As is evident from Soviet publications, high demands are placed on the "ready-alert system" and on air defense in general. The commanding officers are expected to have the capability of preparing themselves with foresight, in view of the brief probable reaction time, for the probable threat situations from the air and for the probable time of the air attack. In spite of far-reaching automation of the command process, it continues to be up to the commanders of the air defense to deploy their forces and means economically, at the right time and with foresight.²¹ However, in practice there is said to be a measure of slowness in the reaction to unexpected developments of the situation in the air space.

Recently 2 attack helicopter air wings were organized within the framework of the NVA air forces, of which one, designated "Adolf v. Luetzow," is stationed in Basepohl and has Mi-24 (Hind D) attack helicopters and Mi-8 (Hip F) multi-purpose helicopters. The other air wing is designated as "Ferdinand v. Schill" and is said to be stationed in the southern part of the GDR. Each of the two air wings is said to comprise about 40 attack helicopters and is supposed to provide direct support to an army (military district) each.²²

Concerning the equipment: It can be assumed that about 50 percent of the Soviet air forces can be brought to bear for an air offensive as part of a large-scale attack. The purposeful development of the air attack forces in recent years is based more and more on third generation aircraft, which today are standard equipment in relation to NATO as well as potential enemies in East Asia. Nevertheless, first generation aircraft, e.g. MiG-17, are still in service in the Soviet Union.

The third jet generation of combat aircraft, such as the MiG-23, MiG-27, and the Su-24, exhibit various increases in performance over second generation aircraft, such as, e.g., the MiG-21 or the Su-7.²³ Such increases in performance include greater depths of penetration, increased payload, the possibility of use in dual roles, improved sensors for navigation and target acquisition, higher accuracy of fire of the ammunition. Thus, e.g., the Su-24 heavy fighter bomber has a radius of action of about 1700 km and a maximum weapons load of 5700 kg (on 8 outboard pylons), which make it possible to effectively attack most targets in Great Britain and in Scandinavia. The maximum speed is about 2.0 Mach at an altitude of 11,000 m.²⁴ Brand and Grossenhain, the two Su-24 bases, probably have nuclear weapons stockpiles.

At present most of the Soviet aircraft in the GDR are MiG-23 and MiG-27. The fighter and fighter bomber MiG-23/MiG-23 MF and MiG-23 BM/BN, respectively, has a maximum speed of Mach 2.3 at an altitude of 12,000 m, a service ceiling of about 17,000 m and a radius of action of between 850 and 1100 km. The weapons load of the fighter bomber version MiG-23 BM is 3,500-4,000 kg at 5 outboard pylons. Most fighter units of the 16th frontal air army are equipped with MiG-23. In the GDR air forces, the MiG-23 MF (Flogger-B) is in service in 12 squadrons.

The MiG-25 (Flogger-D) fighter bomber, a variant of the MiG-23, reaches a maximum speed of 1.6 Mach (1700 km/h) at an altitude of about 12,000 m, while the radius of action of about 800 km is below that of the MiG-23. The aircraft has a laser rangefinder. A maximum of 4000 kg fastened to 7 outboard pylons can be carried as a weapons load. Aside from the Soviet air forces, the air forces of Poland and the CSSR possess this type of aircraft in eastern Central Europe. In the 16th frontal air army, the fighter-bomber regiments in Finsterwalde, Raechlin-Laerz, and in Gross-Doelln are said to be equipped with this nuclear-capable aircraft and are said to possess corresponding nuclear depots.

The single-seater reconnaissance MiG-25 R (Foxbat-B) attains a maximum speed of Mach 2.8 at an altitude of 12,000 m and possesses a radius of action of about 1100 km. In addition, the Foxbat-D version for electronic surveillance is also used. The MiG-25 R is employed in the 3 reconnaissance regiments together with the Su-17/20 reconnaissance aircraft. In addition, 2 aviation regiments are equipped with the fighter-bomber version of the Su-17/20.²⁵

At present, the "fourth generation" is about to be introduced or is already being used in a small number. This relates to the types Su-27 (Flanker), MiG-29 (Fulcrum), Su-25 (Frogfoot), and in addition also to the MiG-31 (Foxhound) as successor model of the interceptor aircraft MiG-25.

The Su-27 Flanker is designed as a heavy air superiority fighter and probably has to fulfill the same tasks as the U.S. F-15. The aircraft is said to have a pulse Doppler radar with a target acquisition and target-tracking range, respectively, of 240 km and 180 km, respectively. The radius of action is probably about 750 km, the speed is said to be around Mach 2.3. Operational readiness is expected for 1986. It became known a short time ago that the Su-27 is said to be also suitable for engagement of cruise missiles.²⁶

Concerning the MiG-29 Fulcrum it is reported that it is to replace the MiG-21 and also the Su-17/20. The aircraft is designed as fighter and fighter bomber and is the counterpart to the F-16. Maximum speed is probably Mach 2.3, the radius of action about 650 km. Two squadrons are said to be stationed on the Wittstock air base.

The close air support Su-25 Frogfoot, about which Western publications report relatively in detail, has been deployed in Afghanistan for about 2 years. The partially armored aircraft is said to reach a speed of 920 km/h (without outboard loads) and to carry, in addition to a 30 mm gun, a total load of about 6000 kg distributed over 10 outboard pylons. Measured by its operational role, it is a counterpart of the A-10, but exhibits considerable differences. Thus its radius of action has been limited compared to the A-10 in favor of a higher speed. About 100 of these aircraft are said to be in service now, including in the Soviet aviation forces in the CSSR, according to latest figures also in small numbers in the GDR. The aircraft is suitable especially for engaging tanks and for battlefield interdiction.²⁷

The NVA air forces in the first place rely on the MiG-23 which is employed predominantly in the fighter defense (200 in 12 squadrons) but also with 2 squadrons in the fighter-bomber role (about 24 aircraft). In addition, about 100 MiG-21 F/MF/PF (6 squadrons) are used in the air defense role. Beyond that, 3 squadrons of fighter bombers are said to be equipped with the obsolete Mig-17 and with Su-22. MiG-21 R serve as reconnaissance aircraft in one squadron.

Concerning the MiG-21 it should be added that this aircraft in the variants of K, L, and N continues to be the best fighter in the inventory of the 16th frontal air army and the NVA, respectively, and is superior to the MiG-23 in a dogfight. The aircraft which has been constantly improved since its introduction (1959) became the standard fighter aircraft in all Warsaw Pact states and achieved wide dissemination as an export item. According to past experience, retention of the MiG-21 for about 10 years can be expected. However, drawbacks are the small radius of action (500-750 km) and the mediocre avionics.

Mission and Operational Doctrine: The mission of the frontal aviation lies especially in the direct and indirect support of the army units, whereby the indirect employment constantly gains in importance. It can be expected that the frontal aviation in the GDR and the CSSR including the national air forces will carry out a large-scale "air operation" jointly with the 24th air army (Legnica), possibly also with parts of the 46th air army (Smolensk), which is planned and controlled by the TVD supreme command "West." This "air operation" is more than merely a massive air attack against the NATO air forces or as a preparation for ground attacks: According to Soviet indications, this includes

the totality of the engagements planned at the beginning of the war on the part of the air forces, the airborne and air attack troops, of the surface-to-surface missiles as well as the long-range artillery according to well-coordinated target planning.²⁸

The independent actions of the air forces include neutralizing the enemy air defense, engagement of the NATO air forces on the ground ("counter air"), the purpose of which, in final analysis, is achievement of air superiority over the entire area of operations. This also includes neutralizing the enemy command and communications centers as well as destruction of nuclear weapons positions and depots, thus making possible underrunning of the "nuclear threshold" with conventional means, i.e. to weaken the NATO defense without being faced with a nuclear escalation.

As regards the indirect support of the army, the battlefield interdiction in varying depth as well as the engagement of enemy reserves and service support units in the depth of the area are stressed. In many respects there will be a division of tasks between air forces and airborne units. In direct air support in case of penetration, breakthrough, and pursuit, tactical air forces and attack helicopters share the missions, whereby the latter grow in the role of close air support. As the former GSFG supreme commander, Army General Saitsev declared as early as 1979, in contrast to the past, up to 50 percent of the firepower in the tactical zone would be developed by the air forces.²⁹

Various indications lead to the conclusion that an initial air operation against Western Europe with a total force of 2000-3000 combat aircraft (not including long-range aircraft)--with an availability of 80 percent--can take place. The large-scale attack, utilizing the surprise effect, would be accompanied by large-scale electronic interference and deception measures. With great probability, decisive weakening of the enemy air forces and the achievement of air superiority can be regarded as a first principal goal. Only after achieving this mission will cooperation with the army units be given priority.

In line with calculations in that respect, the combat aircraft stationed on GDR soil (fighters, fighter bombers, close air support aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft) can fly about 3000-4500 sorties during the first 24 hours assuming optimum conditions. Hereby it is assumed that an availability of at least 80 percent exists and that in most cases 3 starts per aircraft, in some cases 4-5 starts can occur provided that the logistic system remains intact. The combat aircraft operating from CSSR territory could fly 1500-2250 sorties under the cited assumptions. However, these data provide only assumptions since they fail to take a few things into account such as enemy action, weather conditions, success or failure of the surprise.

The changes that have occurred in recent years, for example the movement of air regiments with Su-24 forward to the GDR, lead to the expectation of increased endangerment of the targets in the depth of Western Europe as early as within the first 24 hours after the start of the attack. Thus the number of possible Warsaw Pact air operations with all aircraft available in the three "forward states" at the start of a war has been given as up to 12,000 per day.³⁰

The principle of developing a maximum striking power for the initial air operation, further the priority battle against the NATO air forces in the air and on the ground, finally reliance on a dense ground air defense for object and space protection make the importance of the "air operation" as part of overall planning evident. The Soviet frontal air force in the GDR together with the NVA air forces form a principal means for implementing the tactical and operational concept.

Survey of the Bigger and Medium-sized Military Air Fields in the GDR (not including naval air forces):

Altenburg, Alt-Loennewitz, Basepohl (helicopters), Bautzen, Bergen near Spremberg, Brand, Brandenburg-Briest, Brusin, Cottbus, Dessau, Dresden-Klotzsche, Drewitz, Finow, Finsterwalde, Fuerstenwalde, Gross-Doelln, Grossenhain, Jueterbog, Kamenz, Koethen, Marxwalde, Merseburg, Neubrandenburg, Neuruppin, Oranienburg, Peenemuende, Parchim (including helicopters), Pasewalk, Preschen (Jocksdorf), Puetznitz (=Damgarten), Rechlin-Laerz, Rothenburg, Stendal (including helicopters), Spremberg, Strausberg-Eggersdorf, Tutow (Demnin), Welzow, Werneuchen, Wittenberg, Wittstock, Zossen-Wuensdorf, Zerbst.

FOOTNOTES

1. Milan Vego, "East Germany's Air Defense," in: DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Paris Air Show Edition) 1981, pp 38/39.
2. "The Air Forces of the National People's Army," in: LUFTWAFFE 1/1981, p 21.
3. The strength data fluctuate between 800 and 1100 combat aircraft; in this connection, see Konrad Adler, "Frontal Air Force--Part of the Integrated Conduct of Operations of the Warsaw Pact"; in: ARMADA INTERNATIONAL 6/1985, p 97.
4. JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, 28 Apr 84, p 648; 5 Oct 85, p 743.
5. "Soviet Air Force Re-equipment"; in: JANE'S DEFENCE REVIEW 3/1983, p 251; see also DIE WELT, 1 Aug 85, pp 1, 8 ("Soviet Union Strengthens Air Force"); also SOLDAT UND TECHNIK 6/1985, p 369.
6. For details see: John G. Hines/Phillip A. Petersen, "The Soviet Conventional Offensive in Europe"; in: MILITARY REVIEW, Apr 84, p 19 ff.
7. Concerning organization: Ullrich Ruehmland, "The Group of Soviet Forces in Germany"; in ASMZ 7/8/1982, pp 391-392; WEHRTECHNIK 10/80, p 56; Milan Vego, op. cit., p 40; On the deployment also see W. Arkin, R.W. Fieldhouse "Nuclear Battlefields," Cambridge, Mass., 1985, pp 265, 266.
8. JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, 5 Oct 85, p 743.
9. DIE WELT, 1 Aug 85, pp 1,8.
10. K. Alder, "Frontal Air Force--Part of the Integrated Conduct of Operations of the Warsaw Pact"; in ARMADA, 6/1985, pp 97, 98.

11. In this connection: Nikolaus Krivinyi, "Pocket Book of Air Fleets 1983/84," Koblenz 1983, p 52.
12. "Reorganization of the Soviet Air Forces" in: INTERNAT. WEHRREVUE 6/1983, p 756.
13. "The Supreme Command of the Soviet Armed Forces," edited by Institute for Soviet Studies, Frankfurt/Main 1985, table, "Air Defense."
14. JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, 12 Oct 85; in general: AVIATION WEEK, 16 Mar 81, p 61.
15. "Soviet Military Power, 1985 Edition," p 69.
16. Christopher Bellamy, "Conventional Quick Kill"; in: JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, 19 May 84, p 784.
17. Nikolaus Brandl, "The Threat by Soviet Attack Helicopters"; in: SOLDAT UND TECHNIK 7/1985, p 390.
18. Hines/Petersen, op. cit. p 15 ff.
19. "The Air Forces of the National People's Army"; in LUFTWAFFE 1/1981, p 19.
20. "Defence and Foreign Affairs 1981", p 40; "The Armies of the Warsaw Pact Nations" ("Field Service Pocketbook," Vienna 1981), p 96.
21. Col Gen Dr. J. Boschnjak, "Concerning Theory and Practice of the Command of the Air Defense Forces"; in: MILITAERWESEN 3/1984, p 37.
22. SOLDAT UND TECHNIK 12/1984, p 697.
23. Konrad Alder, op. cit., p 90.
24. Regarding the technical data here and in the following: Nikolaus Krivinyi, "Pocketbook of the Air Fleets 1983/84", Koblenz 1983.
25. Mark Urban, "Red Flag Over Germany," Part 3; in: ARMED FORCES 4/1985, p 154.
26. "Sukhoi Su-27--the Latest Soviet Fighter"; in NZZ, 7 Dec 85, p 5.
27. Bill Sweetman, "The Su-25 Frogfoot"; in INTERNAT. WEHRREVUE 11/1985, p 1759 ff.
28. On this subject, e.g. Hines/Petersen, "The Soviet Conventional Offensive in Europe," op. cit.
29. Quoted according to Christopher Bellamy, "Conventional Quick Kill," op cit., p 784 (Voyenniy Vestnik 2/1979).
30. Testimony by Maj Gen H. Guelzow (until Sep 84 chief of staff in the Air Force command staff), reproduced in: ARMED FORCES JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL, Aug 84, p 52.

MINISTRIES, PEOPLES COUNCILS FAIL TO EXECUTE LAWS

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 3 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Liri Gjoliku, director of Directorate for Laws in Presidium of Peoples Assembly: "Considering the Law on Every Occasion"]

[Text] Our state and social organization is based on laws which express the line and policy of the Party. And if we have a strong juridical order, this is explained, in addition to other things, by the all-round political and ideological work of the Party organizations and their levers to quicken the awareness of the masses, to form in them right concepts of legality as a constituent element of socialist democracy. This has made it so that, along with the political awareness, the juridical awareness of our people has been unceasingly tempered and strengthened.

Yet, without denying the successes achieved, defects and weaknesses in this direction are still discernible. This is shown, for example, by the fact that there are violations of the discipline of the plan. But as the 13th Plenum of the Party's Central Committee pointed out, whoever violates and deviates from the plans, violates the laws of the Party and of the state, hurts the interests of the people and of socialism. Or in some instances there are actions of different state organs which come in conflict with the actions of higher organs. Sometimes one sees solutions of matters of a general or special character outside the legal criteria in the prism of local, ministerial or personal interests, on the basis of favoritism or intervention. Why do such cases occur? Because the laws are not well-known by everybody. Here naturally it is not meant that everybody should become a jurist, but each person, be he a cadre or a simple worker, should be familiar with the laws which regulate the sphere of social relations of the sector where he works or manages. If you haven't known the laws, if you haven't considered them on each occasion, there is no way you can apply them. The juridical commission of the People's Assembly, for example, monitoring closely the work done in understanding and executing the various legal and lawful acts in certain ministries and in various organs of the state administration, has observed that the work of understanding and popularizing the laws and monitoring their execution is not carried out everywhere and by everybody as it should be. For instance, in the Ministries of Industry and Mines, of Agriculture, of Communal Economy and of Communications, actions were found in which come in conflict with laws and which had serious consequences both for production and for

distribution. Also observed were instances of unfamiliarity and of nonimplementation in breadth and depth of the powers of certain cadres. Or the presidium of the People's Assembly time after time has made observations about projects which were presented for approval, both about their content and about their form. How much reflection is given to them? Efforts are made and there is achievement, nevertheless there is still much room for further improvement.

We think that the change which requires that certain organs of the state administration, at the center and at the base, execute as they should the orders of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the appropriate decision of the Council of Ministers for completing the staff with jurist cadres should be seen as closely related to this issue. This does not have a simply juridical importance, but before everything else it has a conceptual value, because it is related to the teachings of the Party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the irreplaceable role of socialist legality, without which, as was emphasized at the 13th plenum of the Party's Central Committee, neither the state nor the economy can be directed. Quite unjustifiable are attitudes such as those observed in some ministries where the work of a jurist is performed by the engineer or economist, while the jurist in some other enterprises performs the work of the one who establishes quotas and of the economist (!) at a time when the demand for skilled juridical help is very great.

In the present stage of the socialist construction of our country, special importance is given the duty assigned by the Party to strengthen the political education of communists, cadres and workers with the spirit of familiarity with and rigorous respect for the laws, decrees, decisions, ordinances and regulations. What does this mean? It means, emphasized Comrade Enver, "that work should be done seriously and in such a manner that our people, whether they are ordinary individuals or cadres on different levels, will understand, in the general platform and in practice that the correct policy of the Party in culture, in science, in education, in defense and in other fields of life takes concrete form that is if the laws are violated the Party policy is also violated."

From this point of view we think that some executive committees of the district people's councils should not be negligent and, on the contrary, they should take more effective measures to execute the court decisions about the problem of housing for spouses who have dissolved their marriage. The decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly is very clear on this matter, it anticipates the execution of these decisions within the year. Very well, but what happens? There are executive committees of district people's councils, such as those in Tirana, Shkoder and some others who keep these decisions unexecuted for entire years. Then the question arises, Where is the consideration of the law on this occasion? These attitudes toward the requirements of the law are intolerable. The passive attitude of the district people's courts themselves also contribute to the failure to execute these decisions promptly.

The law, as is known, specified the rights but also the duties of each person. From this viewpoint, in each case and in each step we take, it is necessary that we consider the law. Only in this way is a strong juridical order assured, and the course of more and more manifestations of lawbreaking interrupted.

NEW HOXHA BOOK ON 'SUPERPOWERS' HAILED

AU101057 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, 10 April (ATA) -- The publication of the new book "The Superpowers" by the glorious leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha has been received with joy, with great interest and a legitimate sentiment of pride by the communists and all our working people, who are reading and studying it attentively.

This book is another work with major importance which treats world political problems of our time. It is part of the political diary on international questions and analyzes in details and in all aspects the policy and stands of the United States of America and the Soviet Union from June 1959 until December 1984.

In the present day conditions, when, as a result of the all-sided economic, political and spiritual crisis which has gripped the whole world capitalist-revisionist system, all its contradictions have been aggravated considerably and a turbulent situation, fraught with grave consequences for the entire mankind, has been created, the book "the Superpowers" is in its entirety a sharp accusation against the two biggest powers of our time, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, the savage enemies of the peoples, the main culprits of their enslavement, exploitation and misery, the instigators of the fierce local and regional conflicts, supporters of the obscure forces, authors of unstable situations, fraught with dangers and threats against general peace and security.

The book "The Superpowers" reflects that correct revolutionary and internationalist policy that our party and proletarian state have followed and applied in the field of international relations since the first days of their founding. It clearly testifies to the firm and clear cut stand of our party and people against the imperialist superpowers. "Our country, comrade Ramis Alia has stressed, has been and remains a resolute opponent of the aggressive and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, irreconcilable fighter against the reactionary, bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Our stand towards them has been and remains clear cut...We cannot reconcile with and have relations with those who are responsible for all the sufferings and evils of mankind, we cannot be friends and comrades with those who menace the world with atomic extermination."

While studying the new book "The Superpowers," the communists, and our working masses find important and valuable lessons to be acquainted with the complicated international situations, to further enhance the revolutionary vigilance to the plots and intrigues of the imperialist and social imperialist enemies. They find in it that inexhaustible revolutionary inspiration to march still more forward on the brilliant road of socialism, that our glorious party its central committee with comrade Ramiz Alia at the head lead us to.

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CSO: 2020/124

BRIEFS

ATA, SRV NEWS AGREEMENT--Tirana, 13 April (ATA)--The agreement between the Albanian Telegraphic Agency, ATA, and the News Agency of Vietnam, VNA was signed in Hanoi. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's Socialist Republic of Albania in Vietnam, Syrja Laze, and for the Vietnamese side by the general director of the news agency of Vietnam, Dao Fung [spelling as received] [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 13 Apr 86 AU]

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CSO: 2020/124

FRG DAILY REPORTS ON ALEXANDROV, PLANNING CHANGES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Apr 86 p 7

[Article by Viktor Meier datelined Sofia, 10 Apr 86: "Bulgaria's Business Enterprises Are to Become 'More Independent'--CC Secretary Alexandrov and the 'Intensive Production Procedure'"]

[Text] "In the future, business in Bulgaria will be far more independent; but at the same time central controls will be better and more effective." This is not a contradiction, said 52 year-old Chudomir Alexandrov, a member of the Bulgarian Politburo and a CC secretary, in an interview with this newspaper, since both of these aspects will be determined by economic considerations from now on. The potential of extensive economic operations is exhausted, he said, pointing out that the time has come to respect the rules of the intensive production process, including certain "value principles" which would also have to be applied to socialism in a somewhat modified form. Along with newly appointed Minister President Atanasov, Alexandrov is most often mentioned as a possible successor [to Todor Zhivkov]. In the central committee, Alexandrov is responsible for organization and personnel--usually a key position in the communist apparatus.

Part of his responsibilities includes the mass organizations and as such, sports and Bulgarian soccer--which was recently subjected to an all-out party attack on the grounds of "negative" manifestations. Alexandrov did say that these scandals had caused him not to attend some of the games but that he was pleased by the interest the issue had aroused and was hopeful that now that some of the clubs had been reorganized and a new soccer federation had been called into being the national team would be successful at the upcoming world championship games.

Alexandrov said it was hard to say and really of no consequence whether Bulgaria or the Soviet Union was "ahead" in implementing the projected changes in the controls of the economic system. The problems faced by the two countries are different, he said: the Soviet Union produces everything and Bulgaria wishes to specialize. In addition, Bulgaria's resources are not as large. The days of copying the Soviet system down to the last detail are over, Alexandrov said.

Alexandrov's statements are a reflection of his very advanced thinking in adapting the economic system to the new demands. They go beyond what was said at the 13th party congress. For that matter, Alexandrov said, Bulgaria cannot only learn from the Soviet Union but also from the West with regard to technology, marketing and so on--but always preserving the properties of the socialist system. In the future, factory income will be tied to production efficiency in the first instance. There will also be competition, particularly in consumer goods and services. Planning will be limited to setting basic goals. The more efficiently these goals are fulfilled, the larger their economic yield will be and the freer the companies themselves will be to go into additional production under contract which will yield even greater profits. The intention is to reward the firms for their sound economic practices rather than to chastise them by simply raising the planning targets the next time around. The planning agencies will also no longer interfere in the operational responsibilities of the individual business enterprises. The firms will be able to apply their profits either to raising wages or making investments and expanding welfare activities. This means accepting the fact that those firms which operate efficiently will be paying higher wages and will be offering their staff better working conditions--but that, too, is part of the idea of "competition." The banking system will also be adapted to the new situation.

Alexandrov said that the name given to this relatively independent type of business operation is "self-administration." This is not to be understood in the same way as in Yugoslavia, he said, where the responsibilities of the collectives are greater, e.g. they are able to integrate their plants into other operations. In Bulgaria, the state remains the owner and exercises its rights of ownership by setting production goals, if that is considered necessary in order to provide the population with goods or for other reasons of state. Only when the planning targets have been met, does the independence of the enterprises begin to go beyond the purely operational level. Alexandrov characterizes the relations between the planning agency and the individual business as a "dialogue." If the firms operate inefficiently, they must bear the financial consequences provided that they were indeed found to have been at fault. Every case will be looked at individually and a decision will then be made whether the management is to be replaced; production is to be revamped; the staff is to be retrained or, as a last resort, whether the plant is to be shut down.

Bulgaria will not allow private production facilities to operate. In agriculture, to be sure, large parcels of land (though not always of the highest quality) are given out to private individuals in order to increase the acreage under cultivation. In addition, there are the so-called "auxiliary enterprises" where Bulgarians may engage in production activities above and beyond their regular work. These enterprises could operate in all sectors of the economy--not independently of course but only under contract to a production facility or state agency. There will be no return to pri-

vate business--not even in the form of "working communities," since this would only lead to inequalities and, as a consequence, to social tension, Alexandrov said with an eye to Hungary.

The big problem for economic reform, Alexandrov said, will be pricing policy. A special price commission is responsible for setting this policy. It used to be under the finance ministry but has now been furnished with additional powers and is directly responsible to the council of ministers. Some prices, e.g. for basic foodstuffs, are still administratively regulated; but the prices of many items will not be. Plans are to avoid the establishment of a truly open market; the word being used is "contact prices." Alexandrov said that the principle of real prices and competition would not only be applied on the domestic market but also in foreign trade.

Alexandrov was adamant on the issue of the Turkish minority. There are no "Turks" in Bulgaria. There are only "Bulgarian citizens" for whom Bulgaria alone bears responsibility. These Bulgarian citizens or their forbears were forcibly converted to Islam. Bulgaria today is the target of slander campaigns which aim to give the country a bad name in the Catholic world--as the Antonov affair, for example, has shown. The campaign has failed and the attempt, supported by Turkey, to discredit Bulgaria among the Islamic nations will fail as well. Sofia seems to view itself as the victim of "imperialist plots." At the same time, foreign embassies in Sofia are getting reports from the villages which are not encouraging and in connection with which one asks oneself whether it is wise for Bulgaria to move against its Turkish minority in this fashion even as it tries to improve its image in the West and gives evidence of its willingness to engage in cooperation in the Balkans.

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CSO: 2300/314

REPORTAGE ON WPC CONFERENCE HELD IN SOFIA

Husak Sends Message

LD241120 Prague CTK in English 1043 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Prague 24 April (CTK) -- Gustav Husak has emphasized the topical character of the WPC session which takes place at a time when reactionary forces of imperialism, mainly American, continue the attempts to hamper the chances for an improvement in the international situation which started to emerge at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

In his message sent to participants in the current session of the World Peace Council (WPC) in Sofia, Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president, stressed that the reactionary forces mainly try to gain military-strategic superiority, pursue the policy of strength and dictate and foment another round of nuclear armament, especially the militarization of outer space. These attempts also include the recent U.S. armed attack against Libya.

Czechoslovakia, together with many other states, fully supports the far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union, mainly to liquidate nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the year 2000 and to substantially reduce conventional weapons and armament in Europe, Gustav Husak said. He reiterated the joint proposal of the governments of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to establish a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe.

One of the most urgent tasks is to reach an agreement on a total and lasting ban on nuclear tests, the message stressed.

CSSR Delegate Addresses Session

LD252250 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia 25 April (CTK correspondent)--The paramount task of the World Peace Council is to adopt new and more effective forms of work in favor of disarmament, acting deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee Josef Krejci told today's session of the World Peace Council here.

He also appreciated the unanimous support of all delegates for the Soviet proposals for nuclear disarmament by the year 2000.

The World Peace Council session continued its debate today in five commissions dealing with topical questions of strengthening the struggle for peace. The first commission dealt with campaigns for disarmament, mainly in the sphere of nuclear weapons. The second commission discussed the preventing of space militarization, the third peace solutions to regional conflicts, the fourth discussed measures in support of easing tension, the creation of confidence and development of peaceful cooperation and the fifth studied connections between disarmament and socio-economic development.

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CS0: 2020/123

YEMEN OFFICIAL ADDRESSES 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

AU191326 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 86 p 3

["Message of Greetings from the Yemen Socialist Party" to the 17th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, at a "rally with the working people" of the Slovnaft enterprise in Bratislava on 27 March]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends, it is with great pleasure and gratitude that we take part, together with you, in the deliberations of the 17th Congress of your communist party. We convey to you and, through you, to all Czechoslovak Communists and the entire friendly Czechoslovak people most cordial wishes and warm greetings from the Central Committee and the Politburo of our Yemen Socialist Party [YSP].

Our presence and participation in the congress of your friendly party is a natural reflection of the ties of deep friendship that link the two parties, both countries, and their peoples. Our party takes pride in these ties, which develop further and grow in strength in the broad current of warm relations based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries and on the unity of our goals, principles, and joint interests.

Esteemed comrades, we have heard Comrade Gustav Husak's report and have familiarized ourselves with the documents that were submitted to your congress, documents which deal in detail with a number of ideological, political, organizational, and economic issues and which simultaneously analyze and constructively criticize experiences from building socialism. They show past achievements and simultaneously set out the paths and methods of purposeful solutions that are necessary in order to continue to build and develop socialism. What matters is the enrichment of the historical experiences from building socialism with new elements in the interest of contributing to reinforcing the struggle of the world communist, workers, and national liberation movement. What also matters is the enhancement of international solidarity for the benefit of socialism, liberation, and progress in the interest of a world in which peace would prevail and that would be liberated from all forms of violence and exploitation.

Our warm relations with your party and your people are an integral part of the firm ties that link our party and country with the parties and countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and the great CPSU.

Our party believes that these relations form a solid basis, from which we can set out firmly on the path of implementing the tasks of the stage of national democratic revolution with socialist prospects.

These relations have become a solid basis for the foreign policy of our country, which proceeds from the principles of international solidarity, peaceful coexistence, friendship, and peace.

Our decision to set out on the path of national democratic revolution with socialist prospects must continuously resist many aggressive forms and methods that have a single aim -- to shake the independence and sovereignty of our country and our socialist orientation and to prevent it from developing and advancing.

Relations with the countries of the socialist community are the basic and essential prerequisite for overcoming these methods, which imperialists and reactionary forces have invented in an unusually resourceful manner in an attempt to demonstrate that newly liberated countries are incapable of taking the path of socialism. It was precisely with this in mind that on 13 January this year our party was exposed to a treacherous conspiracy, without parallel in the modern history of Yemen. Its aim was to physically liquidate most members of the Politburo and the Central Committee and tested party cadres. This attempt occurred all of a sudden, at a moment that threatened to result in the destruction of the YSP and in paving the way for foreign intervention that would tragically end the revolutionary development in our country.

Without dwelling in any great detail on the lessons which we draw from the conspiracy of 13 January, we declare that the firm internationalist ties that link us with your party and with other parties of the socialist countries played an important role in thwarting the conspiracy, which represented a new type among the methods of intrigue and aggression against countries with a socialist orientation. This role consisted in our vigorous opposition to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country.

Esteemed comrades, the events in our country of 13 January demonstrated the combat ability of our party to concentrate and mobilize against the conspiracy members of the leadership, rank-and-file party members in military and civilian institutions, as well as people's masses rallied around their glorious party. At the same time they confirmed that the YSP is the legitimate heir of the Yemen national movement and that it is capable of successfully defending the gains of the revolution, capable of carrying on the struggle to attain its goals and, above all, of taking the path of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

We greatly esteem and appreciate the internationalist positions and support which the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union

render to our country, and we declare that we are determined to continue to wage our struggle and deploy all our potentials and energy in order to strengthen stability and eliminate the consequences of the conspiracy.

We want to heal the wounds, eliminate the woeful consequences of the conspiracy, strengthen the unity of the party and the people, and continue along the path of socialist orientation. We want to enhance the effectiveness of our foreign policy, which proceeds from the principles of international solidarity and peaceful coexistence, in accordance with the conclusions reached by our party congresses and the party's leading bodies. In the pursuit of this policy, our country will strive to develop fraternal relations with all Arab and all neighboring countries on the basis of mutual respect, cooperation, and noninterference in internal affairs in the spirit of Arab anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist solidarity. We will cooperate with all countries of the world on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the interest of preserving international peace and security.

Our party and our state will also exert all their endeavors in working for the unification of the individual segments of the Palestinian resistance movement within the framework of the PLO, because we regard unity as the fundamental prerequisite of the Palestinian revolution's strength in the light of the agreements of Aden and Algiers and on the basis of the stage-by-stage program of the PLO and the 16th session of the Palestine National Council.

Democratic Yemen supports the Soviet proposal for resolving the problem of the Middle East by convening an international conference to be attended by all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. We also regard the decisions of the Arab summit conference of Yem as the correct basis for a political settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

Esteemed comrades, the struggle for world peace and security is one of the basic pillars of our country's foreign policy. Without peace it would be impossible to realize our dreams and our goals. The struggle for peace is today the fundamental goal of the whole of mankind. We take this opportunity to express again the active support of our country for all the constrictive peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member states, which seek to establish trust in international relations, to terminate the arms race, and to avert the nuclear catastrophe. The peaceful policy of the states of the socialist system enjoys the great appreciation of our party and our people and express the authentic joint interests of all our peoples.

We regard our presence at your 17th congress as the embodiment of the internationalist combat ties between our parties and friendly countries and their peoples.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish your congress much success and the Czechoslovak people further great progress and prosperity under the leadership of their glorious communist party.

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CSO: 2400/259

IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED IN FRG-CZECH RELATIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Apr 86 p 12

[Article by Viktor Meier, datelined Prague, April: "Is There a Spring Ahead? Prague Desires Better Relations With the Federal Republic of Germany"]

[Text] Over two years ago, at the time of the armament updating debate, Czechoslovak politicians, and not only Vasil Bilak, said that irreparable harm would occur in the relations between Bonn and Prague if the FRG agrees to the stationing of the new missiles. Prague followed the line of the then Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, which was openly rejected by Hungary. Today not only are the U.S. missiles installed but even the SDI agreement with Washington has been concluded and Federal Chancellor Kohl has said he will be present at the Whitsun meeting of the Sudeten Germans. Nevertheless, the German-Czechoslovak relationship seems to experience a kind of spring. Never before has the visitor been told so clearly and convincingly from an official Czechoslovak side of Prague's wish for all-around development of the relations with the Federal Republic, far beyond the economic framework. There is a "lot of catching up to do", it is said in Prague, and they want to make up for it.

Reversal of the Conditions

Since at that time there were people in Bonn, too, including in the government camp, who regarded the German policy towards the East endangered by the counter-armament, it appears worthwhile to look for the causes of this complete reversal of the conditions. Observers in Prague feel that Gromyko's replacement has played a big part; it made it possible for Czechoslovakia to act less rigidly and to shape its foreign policy to a greater extent in accordance with its interests. The consequences of changes in personalities are not to be underestimated in politics. Foreign Minister Chnoupek himself appears to attach great importance to this factor, for he argued at the time of the most recent Prague party congress comparatively calmly concerning the SDI that perhaps this project would not continue to be pursued by Reagan's successor.

Those who imperturbably maintained their course at that time can claim great merit for the fact that now, despite contrary prophesies, the German policy towards the East, at least as far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, starts to bloom. Similarly it appears of importance that today, approximately since the jubilee of the German-Polish treaty, the East European partners of the FRG

acknowledge that the concrete advantages from the mutual relationship, such as in economic and financial questions but also with reference to the relations with the EC, increasingly depend on their own behavior. Bonn has conveyed the idea that the constant and insulting "revanchists' propaganda" no longer would be swallowed automatically and that the principle of reciprocity would be observed more than in the past. Also the idea of differentiation of the German policy towards the East is now less strange.

The Federal Chancellor's office undoubtedly has a substantial share in this quiet "change" in German policy towards the East. The successes have come surprisingly fast. Not only Czechoslovakia but also Poland curtails its polemic and appears willing to "move" in the emigration question. Other East European countries express their readiness to assist the GDR effort to keep the inner-German dialogue open.

The Federal Chancellor's office per se appears well suited for a coordinating role in the East policy. On the one hand, all controls of the Germany policy are concentrated there, but on the other hand, the more strongly the principle of reciprocity is applied, it is all the more troublesome that the competences involved for an effective East policy are spread over different departments. The questions relating to the DMF are handled by the finance ministry. Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and probably soon also Poland belong to the fund in which the FRG holds a strong position. Economic questions, bilateral as well as relations with the EC, are administered by the economics ministry. Unfortunately the political importance of this apparatus is only little understood there. The interior ministry is competent for the guest workers and also for activities possibly carried on by communist states in the FRG. Finally there is the Foreign Office, whose East policy activities, because of the separation of important areas of competence, frequently are too much concerned with atmospherics ("creation of a basis of confidence").

Troublesome Lignite

As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, the questions of environmental protection have become the real keypoint of the intensified relations. Both sides have recognized that this task does not permit any further delay and they are already engaged in the stage of testing technologies. Czechoslovakia, which is dependent on its lignite until approximately the year 2000, has openly stated that only the FRG is a possibility as supplier of the technologies in question. Their costs are high but Prague has expressed its readiness, in view of the urgency of the matter, to even go into debt again for this reason. In the environmental question there is another party involved on the German side: the Free State of Bavaria. Its representatives make arrangements on their own, in part with the Czech Republic, thus with a partial state of the 1969-"federalized" Czechoslovakia, but in part also "in view" of the not yet concluded government agreement between Bonn and Prague. In the latter agreement, they have not been able to agree on a Berlin clause; such a clause would be acceptable to Prague, it is being said, if the inner-German cultural agreement, which is also being prepared, would establish a precedent for that. The question is whether, once all topics of subordinate importance have been solved, the Czechoslovak side would have sufficient interest in a government agreement with a Berlin clause.

In spite of good beginnings, Prague still has, to use a favorite expression of the most recent Czechoslovak party congress, "great reservations" to raise the relations with the FRG to the level of good neighborliness—from the treatment in the press to the issuance of visas and the handling of the customs control. Likewise Prague, which, with regard to the establishment of contact, is sensitive with its own opposition, appears to go extraordinarily far in its efforts to establish contact with the big German opposition party, the SPD, and to incorporate it so-to-speak as the "morally better Germany" in the international relations. SPD chairman Brandt, on the occasion of his latest visit to Prague, remaining formally correct, accommodated this effort by sharing Czechoslovak foreign policy ideas, such as the chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe. In the meantime, this combination has been superseded by proposals for overall solutions. In this connection, Brandt did not even succeed in getting permission for former Foreign Minister Hayek's son to study in Norway. Foreign Minister Chnoupek, at his press conference in the days of the latest party congress, devoted great attention to its "special foreign policy" with the SPD; he obviously wants to continue it under all circumstances and even hinted that Foreign Minister Genscher, too, shows "interest" in certain aspects. Observers ask themselves whether Genschner in his latest meeting with Chnoupek in Karlovy Vary has pointed out with sufficient clarity that it is the federal government and not the opposition which determines FRG foreign policy.

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CSO: 3620/649

AUSTRIAN PAPER REPORTS ON GROWING INTEREST IN CATHOLICISM

AU071324 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5-6 Apr 86 p 3

["Unrest Under the Surface" by Burkhard Bischof]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- When cardinal Frantisek Tomasek left St Vitus Cathedral after the service on Holy Thursday last week, he was greeted with applause by a considerably large crowd. Previously, in a sermon he had indirectly called upon the country's priests to resist pressure by the state-founded church organization "Pace in Terris." The priests, the cardinal said, should again dedicate themselves to their real tasks.

Four days later, in his Easter sermon to 3,000 believers, the Archbishop of Prague welcomed the fact that a growing number of mostly young CSSR citizens turn catholic and "after serious spiritual preparation they ask to be baptized." Furthermore, he condemned the "attacks on human rights and the basic liberties, particularly the religious ones, all over the world." In all probability, he referred to, above all, Czechoslovak conditions.

The communist party leadership, of course, does not like to hear and see all this. It must be particularly alarming for them that even officials of the state security service are participating in church ceremonies, as former CSSR minister of religious affairs Karel Hruza admitted. In a speech to workers of the state construction industry, which was published in the catholic underground paper INFORMACE O CIRKVI, Hruza also admitted that in 1984 in Slovakia 71.6 percent and in the Czech Lands 31.2 percent of the newborn babies were baptized.

The former minister cited more figures: 53 percent of weddings in Slovakia and 15.8 percent in the Czech Lands took place in churches; 80.5 percent of the deceased in Slovakia and 50.6 percent in the Czech lands received a church burial. In his speech Hruza was also profuse in attacks on Cardinal Tomasek -- particularly because of his "activities against the "Pacem in Terris" priests association which is loyal to the regime."

In view of these circumstances, alarm bells must be going off in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. But by wanting to combat the awakening of religious awareness in -- above all -- the young people with even more pressure on the believers, with strengthening the communist awareness, and harsher disciplinary measures, it will most likely achieve the opposite: The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has, after all, roused and accelerated the country's religious renaissance with precisely these measures of forcing state ideology on the people.

'REVIVAL OF NAZI ACTIVITY' SEEN IN AUSTRIAN ELECTION

AU161216 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "Demonstration Against the Revival of Nazi Activity: Dam Against the Brown Threat"]

[Text] Hundreds of Viennese and other antifascists from all over Austria marched through the streets of Vienna on a very cold Saturday afternoon to Ballhausplatz square in front of the seat of the Austrian Government, where they expressed their disagreement with the tolerance shown in Austria toward neo-Nazi activity. This demonstration was organized by the recently formed Action Committee Against Nazi Activity, which rallies the antifascist forces in Austria. The demonstration was also supported by the Austrian Communist party (KPOE).

Ballhausplatz square resounded with speeches condemning the threat of neo-Nazism and neofascism in Austria, as well as the fact that the Austrian authorities are not acting energetically enough to counteract this danger. The central slogan of the demonstration was "For a Democratic, Antifascist Austria!"

Far too much leniency is also being shown toward the neofascist forces in Austria during the current election campaign. One of the candidates for the office of Austrian federal president is Otto Scrinzi, representative of the neofascist organizations, who has filled the democratic public in Austria with indignation by his several provocative and fascist pronouncements. For instance, Scrinzi grieves for World War II as "our war which we have lost." With regard to the issue of national health he has said that "it would be useful if the less talented people were to have themselves sterilized;" and lastly he has professed his attitude toward the German fascist past by saying: "I own to belonging to the German nation." Otto Scrinzi was supported by the fascist candidate in the last presidential elections, Burger, who appealed for assistance to Scrinzi as follows: "Hold your heads high, we are prepared to jointly complete his work."

These facts show that in Austria the Nazi past is still alive and active, that it has not been totally erased. The neo-Nazi forces are becoming active. They are interfering in Austria's political life, fostering racist hatred toward foreign workers, but also toward citizens of Jewish origin.

The revival of fascist forces can also be seen around Kurt Waldheim, the present candidate of the People's Party (OeVP), for the presidential elections, which will be held on 4 May. A political affair has formed around Waldheim's person, in connection with his past during the time of World War

II. Documents have appeared abroad showing Waldheim acted as an officer of the Hitlerite army during the persecution of partisans in Yugoslavia and Greece. Both Kurt Waldheim and the OeVP are denying these accusations; but the former UN secretary general's reputation has cracked and been thrown in doubt. In connection with this affair, slogans have appeared which are splitting the Austrian public. These slogans urge the Austrian voters to reject "interference in elections from abroad" and to "Waldheim now more than ever." It is clear that this affair is being abused, and the election campaign interfered with, by undesirable forces that reach far to the extreme right. The situation has become exacerbated, and even Bruno Kreisky, former Austrian chancellor, has spoke up: he has pointed out that Austrians cannot be indifferent toward the opinion held abroad about the presidential candidate.

Saturday's demonstration in Vienna particularly underscored the intentions harbored by the neo-Nazi forces in Austria, and called for energetic measures against the revival of Nazi and fascist activity, which could be a serious threat to social peace and political stability in the country. The demonstrators demanded an immediate ban on the activity of extreme right wing political parties, the NDP and the ANDR [National Democratic Party and Action New Right] a strict ban on distributing neofascist leaflets in schools; and a constitutional law that would prevent representatives of Nazi and fascist organizations from becoming candidates in elections. Otto Scrinzi should be removed from the list of presidential candidates, because he professes allegiance to an ideology which is condemned by most Austrians, as it is condemned by the entire democratic world.

An underestimation of the activities of extreme right wing forces could have deplorable consequences; so far they have been acting in undercover ways, camouflaged by insidious chauvinist slogans; but if they are given the scope, they can acquire dangerous dimensions and grow into an open fascist offensive. The demonstrators called: Put up an insurmountable barrier against the brown threat!

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CSO: 2400/259

HAVLIN, FOJTIK ADDRESS IDEOLOGICAL WORK SEMINAR

LD190304 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Prague 17 April (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Alternate Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik stressed today the need to link ideological work more firmly and organically with the tasks being solved in the national economy and in the whole society.

Speaking at a seminar on ideological work of the party after its 17th Congress last month he stressed that the ideological front must also link much more the explanation of internal policy with the international situation, the battle taking place between socialism and capitalism, and must more offensively and resolutely face the attacks of imperialism which has started a psychological war against the countries of the socialist community, waging it unscrupulously, with unprecedented cynicism and demagogy, and with the use of sophisticated technology. Education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, especially of the young generation, has always been important and at present must become central to educational work.

Jan Fojtik called for more convincing and specific propaganda and agitation and stressed that the media must truthfully and promptly report on life at home and events in the world, expose misconduct, help create an atmosphere of high demands on the quality of work and implacable attitude to shortcomings and be a broad democratic tribune of the exchange of views and experiences of work teams and citizens.

Our propaganda, Jan Fojtik stressed, must show the vital necessity of peaceful coexistence and at the same time the extraordinary complexity of ensuring it. As the barbarous U.S. aggression against the Libyan people demonstrated, it would be dangerous to succumb to illusions in the struggle for peace.

Josef Havlin spoke about tasks in education, science, culture and art after the party congress.

He noted that the Czechoslovak educational system has taken the right direction, responding to new impulses and demands of life, but this is just a solid basis on which all further measures must be built to achieve a lasting improvement of the knowledge, skills and personality of young people.

Josef Havlin went on to point out the important role of scientific institutes and colleges for speeding up the socioeconomic development and said it was particularly significant that institutes of the Czechoslovak and Slovak academies of sciences and universities were involved in the solution of tasks of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CNRA states up to the year 2000 and in promotion of cooperation with scientific institutes in the socialist countries, a particularly with Soviet science.

In culture and art, he noted, the 17th Party Congress reaffirmed the long-term party line of support for art imbued with communist party spirit which truthfully and convincingly depicts life in Czechoslovak society in the spirit of socialist realism and renders and inspires the resolve of the people to overcome obstacles on the road of the construction of socialism.

Josef Havlin stressed that successful implementation of the main tasks of the party's cultural policy presupposes substantial extension of party influence in all spheres of culture and art.

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CSO: 2020/123

COLOTKA ADDRESSES MEETING OF RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES

LD190352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A gala meeting of representatives of churches and religious societies was held in Bratislava today.

The gala meeting was addressed by Peter Colotka, deputy federal Premier and Slovak premier. He conveyed to those present a greeting from Gustav Husak, president of the republic. He spoke about Comrade Husak's personal interest in the noble peace and patriotic work of the clergy. This was proved by the meeting of our highest party and state representative at Prague Castle with the representatives of the Christian Peace Conference and with the representatives of the Pacem in Terris Association.

Peter Colotka said in this connection:

[Begin recording] I think that it will be fitting to recall the words of the president of the republic uttered on that occasion: Our society respects the work of all believers who fulfill their civic duties and in this way contribute to the building of socialism. Therefore, our state bodies will continue to support your work among the believers to the benefit of peace and homeland. So said the president of our state. These words contain the credo of our state-church policy: to create a good harmony and trust and positive cooperation between citizens, regardless of their world outlook. Our state bodies justly evaluated this fact on the occasion of historical anniversaries of our peoples when they bestowed high awards on those clergymen who have significantly contributed to the advancement of our dear homeland. This was recalled at last year's assembly by the church representatives in the CSSR who at the same time expressed their full support for the peace-building effort of our state's leadership.

On the other hand, those clergymen who did not comprehend the historical direction of our peoples, the needs and interests of the working people, and the path that leads toward their implementation, excluded themselves from this progressive stream.

Dear ladies, esteemed gentlemen! As you certainly know from the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR the day of general elections to the representative bodies of all

levels in our country is approaching. Our citizens -- and this includes believers and the clergy -- will come to the ballot boxes at the end of May to apply their right and duty as citizens and elect their representatives who are to manage our public affairs wisely and justly. We shall assess, propose, and finally elect candidates for the National Front; we shall give our confidence to honest, able, and selfless people who are aware of their responsibility toward the citizens, and toward their socialist homeland.

Along with balancing the results of the past period, we appear before our citizens with a program of economic and social development for 5 years with a view to 2000. It is the program of all Czechoslovak people. It provides the millions of our people an opportunity and possibility to apply their creative abilities and implement their personal plans, desires, and will to live a happy and full life. Therefore, this whole society program which at the same time has become the election program of the National Front, has the full confidence of all honest citizens in cities and villages.

Support to the peace effort and determination to guide believers to express a fully active attitude to the National Front program in the elections and contribute with joint effort to their implementation was expressed in the speeches by Vicar General Frantisek Vymetal, chairman of the Federal Committee of Catholic Clergy Association Pacem in Terris; Dean Jan Zabak, chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in Slovakia; and senior of the Slovak Evangelical Church of followers of Augsburg Confession Jan Konvit.

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CSO: 2400/259

CPCZ ROLE IN SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM AFFIRMED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is a solid and indivisible part of the international revolutionary movement. Loyalty to Leninist principles of proletarian and revolutionary internationalism is, and always has been, the fundamental factor governing its policy. We are proud that the leader of the international proletariat, the organizer of the Great October Revolution and founder of the Bolshevik Party-- Vladimir Ilyich Lenin --was present at the birth of our party.

As the experiences of our party confirm, the core of proletarian and socialist internationalism is our relationship to the Soviet Union. Our party considers the Soviet Union to be the greatest revolutionary achievement of the world proletariat. All the successes we have achieved in building up socialism are to a high degree contingent upon the fact that we have drawn from the experiences of the first country of socialism and that we have applied them constructively to our circumstances. Our foreign policy is based on the development and intensification of our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. It is in the interest of the further development of socialism and of the struggle for peace that this cooperation continues to develop in all domains and all levels.

The party endeavours to intensify our cooperation with the countries of the socialist community in politics, in the economy and in ideology. This fortifies the unity of socialist countries, which is the most effective guarantee of the growing influence of socialism in the world and a safeguard of peace. We envisage the surest way of developing our national economy in a joint and coordinated economic activity of the CEMA countries. The Warsaw Pact Organization is playing an inalienable role in the joint effort of safeguarding peace.

The experiences of the past years have indicated again the primary importance of strengthening the unity of the socialist community. The necessity to implement the jointly agreed upon foreign policy line is of acute importance. Also the significance of economic cooperation is arriving at a qualitatively new stage, because production potentials are being internationalized and macroeconomic structures brought closer together. All this requires that we overcome the narrow boundaries of national economies.

The CPCZ, as an integral part of international communist movement, is systematically engaging in international relations with communist and workers parties. We are pleased to state that these relations are so markedly developing and intensifying. It contributes to the unity and consolidation of the international communist and working class movement and to the joint struggle for peace and socialism.

In harmony with the principle of proletarian internationalism, the CPCZ contributes to the strengthening of unity and action ability of all revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces. The menace to peace, represented by American imperialism, brings to the anti-imperialist peace camp ever more numerous forces. The objectives of the anti-imperialist and peace movement are continuously broadening. The CPCZ, although well aware of the ideological and political differences of these forces, continues nevertheless to intensify its relations with them.

We are developing our cooperation with anti-imperialist democratic forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We contribute to the strengthening of the broad anti-imperialist front, representing an important factor in the endeavour for progress and world peace.

New ideas and initiatives aimed to deepen the proletarian and socialist internationalism were introduced at the 27th CPSU Congress. The strategy line of the congress, oriented towards the accelerated development of the Soviet society and intensified struggle for peace on international scale, fulfills the most noble principles and traditions of internationalism. The international communist and workers movement approved with great attention the analysis of new conditions existing presently in the world; this analysis is included in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee. Social progress is manifested in the development of international communist and working class movement, in the development of a new contemporary mass democratic movement including anti-war and anti-nuclear movements.

"I would like to emphasize" said Mikhail Gorbachev at the congress, "that whichever questions of national and foreign policy line the Leninist party might be solving, it is always considering itself to be an inalienable component of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces. We are well aware that every advance, every victory we achieve in the struggle for the goals and ideals of the October are strengthening the potential of peace and social progress. As emphasized at the congress, the CPSU considers it its primary international duty and plans to fulfil this duty completely."

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is approaching its own 17th congress resolute and unified, fully conscious of its responsibility to our people, to the international communist and working class movement. We are aware that all future development of our socialist society--the strategy of which will be adopted at the congress--will represent strengthening of socialism at world level and will significantly contribute to the fulfilment of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

12/07

CSO: 2400/230

BRIEFS

STROUGAL-MESSNER TALKS-- Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers had talks in Hrzansky Palace in Prague this morning. From the CSSR side the talks were also attended by Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier, Zbynek Sojak, a departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Vitezslav Vinklerek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Jiri Divis, the CSSR Ambassador to Poland. From the Polish side present were Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council for Ministers, Marek Holdakowski, a departmental head of the PZPR Central Committee, Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, Jan Kinast, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Andrej Zor, deputy minister of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Helmut Floeth, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Andrzej Jedynak, the Polish Ambassador to the CSSR. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Apr 86 LD]

TV DIRECTOR AND CHEN DIXIAN--Jan Zelenka, director general of the Czechoslovak Television, who is conducting talks in Beijing on cooperation with the Chinese Central Television was received today by Chen Pixian, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Both sides exchanged views on the current tasks and importance of television as an instrument of getting to know by each other the life, economy and culture of both countries. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Apr 86 LD]

PRESSURE ON DISSIDENTS INTENSIFYING--Pressure on political dissidents is intensifying in the CSSR: in Moravia new trials of several catholic activists and signatories of the Charta 77 Rights Movement are in preparation. A particularly tragic case is that of the 57-year-old railroad man Augustin Navratil, who was arrested already at the beginning of November 1985 and then put under "special observation" in a psychiatric institution in Prague. He is the father of nine children. In the charge prepared against him he is accused of "agitation against the state" and "obstructing state control of the churches." In an "open letter" to the authorities, which, however, he also published in "samisdat" form, Navratil had tried to inquire into the truly mysterious circumstances of the sudden death of catholic priest Premysl Coufal. Engineer Jaormir Nemec and catholic activist Pavel Dudr will also have to answer before the court. In addition, several other people who are currently still free will be indicted in Moravia. During searches typewriters, private letters, and pamphlets with a religious content were found in their houses. [Text] [Vienna KURIER in German 14 Apr 86 p 3 AU]

STATE RADIO BEGIN BROADCASTING--Bratislava, 19 April (CTK) -- "Melodie" is the name of a new Czechoslovak radio station whose signature tune will be heard for the first time on May 1. The station will have a federal character but the range of its ultra short wave broadcasts will be limited to the regions of Prague, Brno and Bratislava. Music will form 88 percent of the seven-hour broadcasts, the rest will be news. Music broadcasts will cover all kinds of popular music but exclusively in orchestral interpretation, with the aim to restrain the domination of modern "aggressive" rhythms. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1236 GMT 19 Apr 86 LD]

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CSO: 2020/123

SED IDEOLOGUES MEET WITH SPD DELEGATION ON COEXISTENCE

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 40 No 11, 10 Mar 86 pp 50, 52-53, 55.

[Unattributed article: "Great brotherhood"]

[Text] Erhard Eppler, member of the president's office of the SPD, couldn't believe his ears: "Did I hear correctly?"

What had astonished the chairman of the Basic Values Commission [Grundwerte-kommission] was indeed not an everyday event: nine SED professors from the brain trust of the chairman of the GDR, Erich Honecker, were sitting around a table in a Black Forest hotel with Eppler and eight members of his commission and were conjuring up the great brotherhood between East and West.

"Humanity can only survive together," proclaimed Professor Harald Neuberg of the Academy for the Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee, "or it must perish together."

And his colleague, Rolf Reissig, head of the Institute for scientific Communism of the Party Academy, deduced from this: "We are partners for survival. We must learn to live with one another and to get along with one another."

For two days on the week end before last, politicians and theoreticians from East and West Germany applied themselves to fundamental questions: a dispute over principle between social democrats and communists--and for the first time actually in public. After some hesitation, the GDR side agreed to the presence as auditors of a few journalists--western, it goes without saying.

The tactics of Honecker's deliberators were clearly to be seen: they were attempting to convince the members of the social-democratic Basic Values Commission of a new thinking and a new policy on the part of the East German unified socialists. Accordingly, the assurance of peace enjoyed the absolute priority before ideological demarcation and the power-political showdown between capitalism and socialism.

The talks between the Basic Values Commission of the SPD and the SED socialists have been going on since the spring of 1984, on the initiative of the SED. So far, the democrats and the de facto socialists have met four times, alternating between the hotel of the Central Committee on the Scharnütz Lake near Berlin and the Fritz Erler Academy of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Freudenstadt--meetings of historical significance: there had been no such discussions of principle between the inimical parties since the German workers' movement split into socialists and communists in 1918.

How seriously the SED takes these meetings is shown by the 24-carat cast of participants; the delegation to the fourth meeting in Freudenstadt contained Otto Reinhold, rector of the Central Committee Academy, and Erich Hahn, both members of the Central Committee of the SED, after the Politburo the second-highest governing body of the East German national party.

Reinhold is experienced in political missions; thus he was Willy Brandt's constant escort when the latter visited the GDR last year. Hahn, as director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Philosophy at the Academy, is a sort of chief ideologue of the SED.

For what purpose the discussions of principle are useful, and to what end the SED uses them, the deliberators of the East German national party made very clear in Freudenstadt. "In your case," Rudi Weidig, of Honecker's brain trust, instructed his hosts, "there is a certain need to catch up on developments in the de facto socialism"; and the SED-scientists bestowed remedial assistance as detailed as it was loosely organized: they had brought with them a 24-page position paper on "coexistence," the theme of the day (the social democrats could only come up with five pages).

Tenor of the SED thesis: the defense of world peace, in view of the possibility of the annihilation of humanity through an atomic war, has today "an intrinsic worth, a new historic order of precedence." Progress in the field of peaceful coexistence is "not conceivable as the success of one side at the expense of the other."

This new reality sets new standards "for the debate and cooperation between socialism and capitalism." Ideological discussion will in the future be subsumed under another maxim: it "may not run counter to the strived-for cooperation."

Remarkable as are these statements on the position of a party that knows how the class enemy infiltrates its citizens every day through television, and which therefore must be on its guard particularly in the areas of ideology and politics, the SED deliberators went even further in the two days of discussion in Freudenstadt.

"We do not make our social order the universally valid standard," insisted Harald Lange, of the East Berlin Institute for International Politics and Economy (IPW). Likewise IPW Director Max Schmidt: "It is a part of our new

thinking to win portions of the capitalistic society for the task of getting along well with one another."

The East, said the SED people, would not be lacking in good will. Reinhold asserted, "An expansion of the revolution is no longer possible." Neubert affirmed, "An alteration of the capitalist countries cannot be conceived of as an expansion of the socialist countries; this change must arise in the capitalist countries themselves."

One had the impression in Freudenstadt that the theoreticians of the East German national party had been inspired to their ideological digressions by the new man in Moscow. From Mikhail Gorbachev the SED intellectuals expect a great deal. They had on hand piles of his speech before the Soviet Party Congress; his statement was quoted that "an unbiased mutual familiarization with positions and points of view" would be useful.

It was Rolf Reissig who risked taking the most advanced position with his concept of a socialist-capitalist competition. According to this concept, East and West are in the long run in a sort of ideal contest with one another. Its terms: "Which system can better help mankind to solve its current problems and to develop?" In this showdown of the two systems, said Reissig, the SED is also ready for "any discussion" of democracy and human rights.

Eppler of the SPD was deeply impressed by so much willingness: he called Reissig's statement a "progressive contribution" with "Utopian elements," such as "we should not have heard three years ago."

Reinhold of the SED played the role of moderator: Reissig's theses were not "all that new"; they were only "the logical consequence of the realization that today there are altogether different objective preconditions for coexistence." His Central Committee comrade, Hahn, dotted the i's; in the dialogue on human rights, he granted, "we must loosen up."

What such pronouncements might mean in political practice--which, according to Marx, is the test of every theory--on this question the SED socialists in Freudenstadt were totally silent.

The old-time social democrat, Richard Löwenthal, charged the SED apologists as follows: "We have seen nothing of the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence that you have presented so convincingly"; and he drew their attention to Moscow's policy of intervention in Africa.

His Party friend, Susanne Miller, chairman of the Historical Commission of the SPD, reminded them of Afghanistan and of the arrests of members of the church peace movement in the GDR: "Such negative experiences make it difficult for us publicly to advocate partnership."

Peter von Oertzen attacked the east-bloc socialists: "In none of the countries of the de facto socialism should I be able to do research freely, to teach

freely, and to discuss publicly and freely the findings of my research."

But the SED people, altogether disposed toward harmony, turned a deaf ear on such reproaches and evaded them. Reinhold countered Löwenthal's criticism of the Soviets with the platitude, "Of course, one can argue whether this or that action was a happy one." Neubert preferred "not to go further into this question--not that I am unwilling to take up this discussion, but here it would lead too far afield."

On Afghanistan and the East German peace movement the articulate SED professors said not a word. Then, when they finally ventured into the marshes of practical questions, things went awry.

"The contest of the two systems," Richard Löwenthal challenged, "begins in the area of information policy."

"In that area," Otto Reinhold countered, "the Federal Republic obviously has some catching up to do. We shall be happy to take a poll on what the people of the GDR know about West Germany, and vice versa." Then, he said, his fellow citizens would score a lot better.

An interruption from Löwenthal: "Yes, thanks to western TV."

13191

CSO 2300/253

GOVERNMENT SATISFACTION OF CONSUMER DEMANDS DISCUSSED

East Berlin STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 35 No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 24 Jan 86)

[Article by Dr Willi Lindemann, of the GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence: "Demands on Local Government Bodies in Providing Citizens with Consumer Goods and Services from the Viewpoint of Civil Law"]

[Text] The efficient supply of consumer goods and services to the population is a major factor contributing to living and working conditions in this country and as such has a direct impact on the readiness of the labor force to do good work. For this reason, the responsibility for control over supply procedures which the new law on local government in the GDR has assigned to the local authorities in accordance with the changes in social conditions and needs is closely intertwined with the concept of safeguarding and utilizing supply as a prerequisite for social reproduction.

This calls on the local authorities to make increased use of the economic potential inherent in socialist law as an instrument of economic management. Along with political, economic, administrative and labor law, this also concerns the specific application and implementation of socialist civil law whose functional significance is based on the following two aspects in particular: 1. The entire supply process of consumer goods and services cannot be considered a complete economic process until the purchase and service arrangements covered under civil law have been taken into consideration, i.e. they are part and parcel of economic life and the way in which they are handled has a direct bearing on the immediate supply effect; 2. the civil code and its amendments are designed, both in their original form and their specific regulations, to provide for a high level of supply in the sense that

- the legal guidelines of exchange relationships for individual consumption are insolubly tied to the reproduction process as a whole;
- the rights and obligations of the supply organizations are directly related to their responsibility for a planned, demand-oriented and continuous supply schedule based on planning and management procedures

--and that the responsibilities of the state authorities for implementing civil law are clearly defined.

From the point of view of the responsibility of the local authorities for providing the population with goods and services the integration of civil law into the management mechanism serves the purpose above all of fulfilling the responsibilities defined by the principles and specific regulations of the civil code in order to implement civil law in a binding fashion and to achieve the greatest social impact with the help of their decisions and guidelines by laying the foundation for an effective civil law posture on the part of individuals and economic organizations. The civil code also lays down the guidelines on how the retail trade and the service industry must carry out their planning functions with regard to their business relationship with the individual citizen and how they must make optimum use of available funds to provide the maximum amount of goods and services. These standards must also be rigorously implemented by the local authorities and their technical departments in their dealings with the suppliers of goods and services. Specifically, this means that the general and contractual obligations entered into by the suppliers are made an integral part of the criteria for the fulfillment of their planning responsibilities and are taken into account in the preparation, implementation and ultimate accounting of planning procedures.

From this vantage point, the responsibilities for trade, supply and services assigned by the GoeV [Law on Local People's Representations] to the local authorities are further developed by the civil code with regard to the pertinent final segment of the supply cycle. The question of whether these are state / administrative or civil law standards in the first instance is of secondary importance to my mind. Without a doubt, it contains elements of both. As our 10-year experience with the implementation of the provisions of the civil code shows, the really important thing is that we focus not so much on the limitations but on the combined effect of the different aspects of the law and that the responsibilities assigned to the local state authorities are viewed and discharged as an integral part of their management functions.

The studies conducted as part of the 1981-1985 Z-Plan project on civil law have clearly corroborated the existence of a connection between the efficiency of supply modalities, their civil law regulations and the fulfillment of responsibilities by the state authorities with regard to the implementation of the civil code. This applies in equal measure to all types and methods of management and planning relevant to civil law on the part of the local authorities. But these tend to differ with respect to their impact on civil law conditions and their dependence on the separate levels of responsibility and the competency provisions contained in the GoeV.

These legal decisions which establish the general guidelines for relationships under civil law (particularly contracts) are made at the district level, e.g. under the provisions of the district supply plan, as well as on the kreis, city and communal level in the form of the issuance of commercial licenses and regulations regarding the rendering of services. The responsibilities prescribed by the GoEV are gaining in importance in this context. These latter rules are directly related to the regulations governing the retail trade and service industry which are contained in the civil code. The kreis, city and communal councils in particular have been charged with a number of responsibilities and have been assigned certain prerogatives, e.g. in the development of a network of retail shops, restaurants and service establishments and their selection of goods and performance levels; in the approval of supply orders of these retail and service establishments; in the development of customer and other services and the upgrading of the sales climate. These are to provide the establishments concerned with a foundation for the realization of their overall responsibilities to provide goods and services. The abovementioned studies have indicated that the mere availability of specific goods and service capabilities does not in itself guarantee an optimal supply situation. What is needed is a greater mix, e.g. of the goods to be carried by the shops as part of the coordinated supply and sales network; the employment of modern sales techniques and customer services; a reduction in supply routes and delivery schedules and an expansion of the network of service establishments. The obligations to be entered by all these establishments are an expression of their socio-economic function as mediators between sales and services and the antecedent cooperative relationships. They not only define the level of responsibility of management in the commercial establishments and their retail outlets but also the standards for these goods and services which are to be implemented by the local authorities in their area of responsibility in accordance with GoEV regulations. But these overall obligations not only serve to set general standards but also spell out the guidelines to be followed by these establishments (in common with their contractual obligations to provide goods and services) so as to:

- play an active role in the planning process;
- fulfill their contractual obligations to provide goods and services by adequately defining the duties of the labor force
- and to comply with the delivery and service contracts entered into with producers, wholesalers and service organizations in accordance with their obligation under civil law to provide the pertinent goods and services.

In terms of management, this general definition of obligations calls for an even closer connection between the latter and the decisions to be made by the local authorities under the provisions of the GoeV. This is not merely a legal question but in the first instance a question of real economic impact.

There is another set of decisions which plays a major role in that they are binding on all civil law relationships entered into within the area of responsibility of the local government body concerned and that they may become part of a contract without specific approval of the partners. This includes the establishment of legal prices and schedules (waiting times) for certain types of services which is the responsibility of the district and kreis councils. By assuming responsibility for fixing and controlling prices, the appropriate local government bodies provide a substantial guarantee for legal compliance and adherence to the performance principle under the provisions of civil law.

Insofar as service deadlines are considered maximum deadlines and, in case of doubt, are identical to the contractually established deadline, they serve as a significant government control method to assure uniform standards of supply and rendering of services and to increase the effectiveness of contractual obligations entered into under civil law. In my view, it is therefore all the more important to make both the role and the legal-economic impact of such government decisions even clearer (as part of the popularization and implementation of the new law) and thereby to help overcome still existing shortcomings, e.g. the absence of service deadlines or the failure by some of the responsible members of local councils in some areas to appreciate their importance.

The third major area of decisions which place demands on the local government bodies from the point of view of civil law is connected to the drafting and implementation of sales and service contracts. Since the business establishments enter into and fulfill their government supply obligations on the basis of civil law contracts, the local government bodies must provide appropriate information and advice to these establishments to see to it that the contracts are properly prepared and include all pertinent provisions in order to assure orderly fulfillment of contractual obligations, optimum supply and a minimum of delivery impediments. But if there are contract violations, an effort will have to be made to overcome them as rapidly as possible by providing the consumer with the best possible alternative, e.g. by subsequent improvement of sales contract provisions. The local government bodies will join forces with wholesale and retail stores, service establishments and their managements to create the necessary conditions for this, e.g. the district councils in particular will have to work closely together with the industrial sales organizations of the combines to improve repair work on technical consumer goods and the supply of spare parts and to coordinate

these activities with the kreis councils. Studies conducted in these fields have indicated a number of positive developments in this respect, e.g. in electroacoustics, cameras and motion picture equipment as well as watches, but that there are other areas, e.g. furniture, where much improvement is still needed.

Closely tied to the matter of preventing and solving problems and of implementing the general obligations of the businesses to provide goods and services is the consideration of civil suits regarding sales and services submitted to the local government authorities. In actual practice, the population makes ample use of its right to address suggestions and complaints regarding the fulfillment and/or non-fulfillment of supply functions to the local councils. The number of petitions with regard to faulty quality by retail establishments is in fact even greater than the comparable number of civil suits brought before the courts. Accordingly, it will be our job to coordinate consideration of these petitions even more closely with the state supply management organizations. Even if the local government bodies are not in a position to provide binding arbitration in civil actions between individual consumers and suppliers (e.g. in cases where guarantee claims are rejected) but can only try to assist the contesting parties in resolving the issue on their own, such incidents point up shortcomings in the fulfillment of obligations and causes for such contract violations. This leads to important insights for the improvement of management of the goods and services sector; particularly for the adoption of concrete measures to prevent contract violations and thereby to increase efficiency in the provision of goods and services.

There is an even more direct relationship between consumer concerns and government management practices in the consideration of petitions which call for the establishment and/or preservation of the necessary guidelines to regulate contractual arrangements under civil law, e.g. compliance with regulations regarding the selection of goods; cutting down on service deadlines and/or the network of service centers. The added capability of the local government bodies under the GoeV even to exert an influence on those suppliers who are not under their jurisdiction provides them with a good foundation for paying even closer attention to these consumer suggestions and complaints in line with the directive issued by the Council of State in their planning decisions with regard to the long-range development of trade, goods and services and in their control over the implementation of these decisions. It therefore continues to be very important for the local people's representations and their agencies to give consideration to the analytical factor above and beyond the merits of the individual case (guarantee of legality and just interest) in dealing with civil complaints.

FOOTNOTES

1. Legal Gazette 1/1985, p 213.
2. Krenz, E., "Staat und Recht bei der weiteren Entfaltung der Vorzuege und Triebkrafte der sozialistischen Gesellschaft" [Government and Law as Part of the Further Development of the Advantages and Impulses of Socialist Society], paper given at the GDR conference on government and jurisprudence, 26/27 Jun 85 in Berlin; Berlin, 1985, p 53f; "Wachsende Verantwortung der oertlichen Volksvertretungen--Aus der Begrueundung des Entwurfs des Gesetzes ueber die oertlichen Volksvertretungen durch den Vorsitzenden des Ministerrates, Willi Stoph, in der Tagung der Volkskammer am 4. 7. 1985" [Increased Responsibility of the Local People's Representations--Address by Willi Stoph to Volkskammer on 4 Jul 85 on Behalf of Adoption of the Draft Law on the Local People's Representations], NEUE JUSTIZ, 1985, p 311ff.
3. Strasberg, W., "Oekonomie und Fragen der Verwirklichung des Zivilgesetzbuches" [Economics and the Issue of the Implementation of the Civil Code], STAAT UND RECHT, 1984, p 810ff.
4. I agree with H. Richter's contention "that the obligations of a business under civil law vis-a-vis the consumer must act as a yardstick for other legal aspects affecting on-site labor processes as well as the relations between the cooperation partners and government bodies." (in "Zum Leitungsscharakter des sozialistischen Zivilrechts" [Management Aspects of Socialist Civil Law], STAAT UND RECHT, 1984, p 643.) The new GoeV has established even more favorable conditions in this respect in that it defines the responsibility of the local government bodies at the kreis level for the complex management of economic and social processes and raises the influence of the government bodies in the cities and communities by assigning coordination, control and supervisory functions even over such suppliers to them which are not under their actual jurisdiction. Cf. Petzold, S., "Das Gesetz ueber die oertlichen Volksvertretungen in der DDR--ein bedeutender Schritt zur weiteren Staerkung der sozialistischen Staatsmacht und zur Vervollkommnung der sozialistischen Demokratie" [The Law on the Local People's Representations in the GDR--a Major Step Toward Further Strengthening Socialist Governmental Power and the Perfection of Socialist Democracy], STAAT UND RECHT, 1985, p 791ff.
5. Commentary on GDR Civil Code of 19 Jun 75 and Implementation Legislation to GDR Civil Code of 19 Jun 75; Berlin, 1983, p 31f.
6. Grieger, H., Lindemann, W., "Vorbeugung von Vertragsverletzungen bei Kauf und Dienstleistungen" [Prevention of Contract Violations in Purchases and Services], NEUE JUSTIZ, 1984, p 304ff.

7. Semler, H-J, "Hohe Ansprueche an Eingabenbearbeitung" [Difficult Times for Consideration of Complaints], NEUE JUSTIZ, 1985, p 233f.
8. Directive of State Council to Local People's Representations on Handling Consumer Complaints, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 5 Mar 85, p 1.
9. Lieske, H., Nissel, R., "Beitrag der oertlichen Staatsorgane zur Verwirklichung des Zivilrechts durch Eingabenbearbeitung" [Contributions Made by Local People's Representations to the Implementation of the Civil Code by Dealing with Complaints], NEUE JUSTIZ, 1984, p 96ff.

9478

CSO: 2300/307

ENVIRONMENTALISTS' AD AGAINST DANUBE DAM

AU211446 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0500 GMT on 17 April carries a 4-minute report on the DIE PRESSE environmentalists' ad described in referent item. The report points out that "the advertisement, which cost more than 100,000 schillings, is being financed with donations from Austria, the Hungarian environmentalists say. If things develop according to the representatives of the 'Blue Circle' -- that is the name of the loosely-organized Hungarian greens -- this manifesto marks the beginning of an entire series of actions. It is intended with these actions to prevent the building of the Nagymaros power plant, work on which is already in progress. Planned are, among other things, information evenings at Vienna universities; another appeal of Austrian artists and intellectuals published as an advertisement; and a rally in Vienna. Even legal steps against Austrian companies participating in the Danube developing project are being taken into consideration."

The report continues that "Last December the Budapest 'Blue Circle' was awarded the so-called alternative Nobel prize worth 600,000 schillings. The Hungarian environmentalists are rather deliberately staking their hopes on public opinion in Western Europe. Because the construction of the power plant and the cooperation with Austrian enterprises are regarded in Hungarian-government circles as an agreed-upon matter."

The report notes that there are supporters and opponents of the project not only in official places but also among; biologists, economists, and journalists, and concludes: "This might also explain the unusual freedom of movement which the Hungarian environmentalists are enjoying. None of the known organizers has so far been bothered by police and exit permits were granted in a rather generous manner. This also shows, however, that unlike other communist states, Hungary has already familiarized itself with some rules of Western democracy."

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CSO: 2500/271

PERIODICAL BECOMES PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION ORGAN

Warsaw FAKTY I KOMENTARZE in Polish No 1, 8 Jan 86 p 3

[Note from the Editor]

[Text] As of January 1986 the tasks of our publication have expanded. FAKTY I KOMENTARZE has become a weekly dedicated to PZPR basic party organizations, focusing the organization's attention on the resolutions of the Central Committee and other links of the party leadership, serving the improvement of the work of basic party organizations. The need for this change in the profile of one of the intraparty publications was recommended by a resolution of the 20th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

We want FAKTY I KOMENTARZE to become an aid to the secretaries and the aktiv of basic party organizations, assuring easy access to the documents and the information and materials necessary for the efficient realization of the tasks of the POP [Basic Party Organization] and the OOP [Branch Party Organization].

The following information will be published in the columns of the weekly:

--materials concerning events, tasks or social problems important to the activity of the whole party, and explaining the party stand which ought to be followed in the party's daily work;

--resolutions, directives and other party documents, particularly those immediately concerning the POP tasks;

--materials helpful for POP and OOP secretaries containing suggestions as to the manner of the realization of party tasks and resolutions and studies and information about the experiences of basic party organizations and groups worthy of popularizing;

--a brief survey of the most important political and intraparty events and articles on the party subjects;

--answers to questions and reminders about important political events, anniversaries, etc.

The current issue of FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, appearing in the new graphic format, a changed arrangement of the articles published, and a larger content, already implements our intentions. We want to treat this issue and the following ones as a proposal, and let our readers evaluate its usefulness.

The publication, which is to serve as an aid in the difficult and responsible political and organization work, will fulfill its task if it responds to the need of the readers. We therefore turn to you, Comrades, particularly, to the secretaries of party organizations, to send your observations, remarks and suggestions to the editorial office. This will help us to edit our publication, particularly in the next few weeks, during the period of working out the new profile of FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, and in the future, in perfecting it.

Together with the change in the formula of the weekly FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, the biweekly BIBLIOTECZKA AKTYWISTY PZPR--FAKTY I KOMENTARZE will cease publication. Its functions will be taken over by the weekly. The prices of the weekly FAKTY I KOMENTARZE and GAZETA PLAKATOWA--FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, will also be changed. Information about the new subscription and the ways of updating it, is given on page 24.

12270

CSO: 2600/438

GDR-POLISH ACADEMIC COOPERATION REPORTED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] (Own information) A group of scientists from the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic is visiting Poland. On the 12th of this month, in the Staszic Palace in Warsaw, an amended agreement on the principles of cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] and the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, was signed.

On the Polish side the agreement was signed by the PAN Chairman Prof Jan Kostrzewski and the PAN Scientific Secretary Prof Zdzislaw Kaczmarek. On the German side, the GDR Scientific Academy President Prof Werner Scheler and the Academy's Secretary General Prof Claus Grote. Boguslaw Kedzia, head of the Section of Science, Education and Scientific-Technological Progress, participated in the ceremony. The agreement outlined the tasks and prospects for development of cooperation between Polish and German scientists.

Before the signing of the agreement, a ceremonial scientific session took place, during which the achievements of the 30 years of cooperation between PAN and the GDR Academy of Sciences, were summed up.

In relation to the 30th anniversary of the opening of cooperation between the academies, an exhibition of German scientific apparatus was opened in the Staszic Palace.

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ACADEMIC OPPOSES HIGHER EDUCATION LAW AT III SCIENCE CONGRESS

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 23 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] Trust is the cornerstone of social life. Prof Maria J. Radomska, rector of the SGGW [Main School of Farming], focused her presentation at the III Congress of Polish Science on the need for the authorities to trust academic youth. PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in issue No 11/86 published an authorized abbreviation of this pronouncement, in which the Professor said, among other things:

"I want to talk about the needs of science, especially schools of higher education, but I do not want to talk about their material needs because these, enormous and very important, were expressed in the majority of the reports prepared for the Congress (...)

If I was to answer in one sentence the question, what Polish science needs the most, I would say that it needs peace and stability. It needs a halt in the continuous changes in legislation and organization. The second need, which I rank the same, is trust with regard to the academic community.

At the congress of rectors in Szczecin in 1984, I thanked the authorities for the trust in college faculty expressed by the law on higher education of 1982. I only asked that this trust be shown also toward academic youth.

The recent change in the law is, in my opinion, something of a withdrawal of this trust. I do not want to elaborate on the subject of this change. On several occasions I had the opportunity to express my stand; for example, at the meeting of the rectors of farming colleges with the then Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who devoted so much of his valuable time to the change in the aforementioned law. I want to talk about it only from the standpoint of trust. The certain withdrawal of trust is not dangerous in regard to older university teachers, those of my generation--the generation of the Columbuses. We fought during the Occupation, immediately after the war we began university studies, happy to be alive and to be able to study normally. Afterward we began scientific work which we have continued until today, for the good of Polish science and for the good of our contry. We will continue to work in this way regardless of the changing laws until our retirement. Some of us will also work past retirement, as many of our venerable

seniors are doing, among them, Prof Pieniazek, who today also spoke about the need for trust with regard to youth. Precisely youth can react completely differently than ourselves to the lack of trust it is shown. The new law on higher education is particularly painful in this respect for students and young university teachers.

Ladies and gentlemen, we all know that the lack of trust in academic youth in 1968, the way it was treated in the courtyard of Warsaw University in the days of March, brought results not immediately, but nearly 12 years later. Each of us understands the truth Polish youth will give everything if shown friendship and trust, while threats, menace and penalties bring results opposite the intended ones. This is not a theory, I am speaking from many years of experience in my work, once as a deputy dean and as a dean, and now as a rector throughout two not easy terms. Yet in the most difficult period, during the period of martial law, there were representatives of the highest state authorities who were able to extend the credit of trust to students and young university teachers. There were probably more such people, but from here I want to thank publicly three people to whom the Main School of Farming owes a lot.

1. For enabling 40 scientific workers to return to normal work after a few days, following a certain dramatic event in our school on 14 and 15 December 1981. These people, except for one person, are working very well till today and their scientific careers are normal.
2. For enabling several students of Warsaw colleges, including three from the SGGW, to come out of hiding and return to school long before the official amnesty was proclaimed. These boys have finished their studies and today work normally, yet they could have had wrecked lives.
3. For help and understanding of our difficult problems of that period. Why not show more of this trust today, in the period of stabilization and of striving toward national understanding?

Ladies and gentlemen, we are consulting and discussing together what science can do to assure that a proper economic, social, scientific and cultural development will rule in the Poland of the year 2000 and the next century. Yet it will not be us who will build this Poland, because the majority of us will not be alive, rather it will be those who today are students and assistant professors. I was hoping to be able to talk earlier, when representatives of the highest state and party authorities were present in the room, in order to address my appeal on this issue to them. Since it is very late and the representatives of the authorities have already left our conference, I will present it somewhat differently. Let all of us, participants of the III Congress of Polish Science, appeal on behalf of the good of the future of Polish science and the good of Poland's future, that more trust be given to young Polish faculty and students."

ZAGREB WEEKLY SUPPORTS ARCHBISHOP AGAINST 'ATTACKS'

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 pp 25-26

[Article by Nonad Ivankovic: "Noose for the Archbishop"]

[Text] Why have some religious circles charged that the Archbishop of Split betrayed his faith and that his latest remarks were opposed to the Second Vatican Council?

What has recently happened to one of our prelates makes one recall a time when it was believed that the world was--as in the teachings of Manes--divided into good and evil, and when it was somehow natural to view this second (and different) category almost solely in the function of a potential enemy. It is therefore understandable that cultural and historical life functioned for the most part as a clash between group apriorities, and that the sole concern was the sacrosanct preservation of one's own identity. And this was not always easy because this identity was most often determined by negation of the second category, by being against one thing or another. Outside of these antitheses there was little that was positive and independent and the existence of an enemy was really a condition for one's own considered existence. In other words, in no way could one accept this second and different category (the enemy) in a positive way because this was a sin against existence itself--one's own, of course. Therefore, if it is true that our cultural and historical life has sometimes been more like a war than like coexistence, it is also certain that it has proceeded even less mercifully within groups and institutions, because in questioning one's own tribal apriorities, no one has been spared.

Of course, these times are behind us, but the costs have been dear. Such have been the circumstances and the suppositions of our culture and civilization, and the mentality described has been in some way a natural emanation of the actual historical structure. Today, however, it can only be a phantom of the past because there has not been any fertile social ground (disregarding any aberrations) in which it might thrive since our first great historical synthesis (the National War of Liberation). Ultimately, this substantiates the lack of success of all our radicalism and extremism--today more than ever--regardless of any political or social career built upon intransigent opinions. The time of social bipolarity has passed forever and today we are indeed

becoming an autonomous pluralistic society which can function only by coexistence if it desires to represent a true historical advancement of mankind.

However, this does not mean that this group apriority mentality does not also operate in a part of current social consciousness even under these conditions. Although it is by no means a peculiarity of the church, it is worth mentioning that probably no one has so succinctly expressed it as one sexton who once said publicly (and this was later published in a book) that he was irritated by that Christian who "would put him on a stake before any Marxist if he was given a medal."

In passing, we should mention that this point of view has been sharply criticized from both the secular and the religious side, which only says something in favor of the convention that when it comes to such extreme opinions, the cloth of ideological and political convictions is only "gold-plated" with certain cultural determinations and limitations. Previously, when this statement was made, it somehow seemed that it was primarily a matter of the escapades of a too exuberant church worker, without any deeper social penetration. But it seems as if this is not really the case, and that first and foremost one can speak of the formulation of a mentality which is quite alive in a part of our Catholicism (not the largest or most important part, of course), as well as outside of it.

What the Archbishop Did "Wrong"

As we have said, our traditions in this regard are not lacking, and in passing we might recall that even the Vatican, around the turn of the century, noted that certain polemics in our country (in which both the most responsible church people and orders, and laymen, participated on opposing sides) exceeded all other similar polemics in Europe in their arrogance and "in their vulgar tone and acerbity."

Something similar has recently befallen Archbishop Franic of Split because he dared (in his Christmas sermon) to speak about this society in a way which opens up a perspective to better relationships, more genuine dialogue, and more creative coexistence. In short, Franic said that it was worthwhile to recognize and to accept all that is positive in this (specific) society, that which serves to advance mankind, and thus that which is not and which cannot be in conflict with fundamental Christian values. In this regard he called upon young believers as citizens of this society to identify with these positive elements, but in a way which accepts and promotes all that is good in them while critically regarding all that is not of value, that which is inhuman. Thus, it would seem that the most obvious meaning of his message was to remind young Christians that they should be more open towards everything which is human, regardless of its origin. In conclusion, this would then mean recognizing as well that these values exist within this society, and that outside of the "here and now" of history there is no other chance for being engaged as a person, for living a full human life (and this means a full religious life as well).

Even now, some have not forgiven Franic. Moreover, they are scandalized that the Split archbishop, contrary to the logic of group apriority, said something positive about the "enemy" (society), that he even used the expression

"Identify with," which has pained the unyielding like a thorn in the foot. Therefore, their statements have gone from bad to worse at his expense, saying that he is a traitor to Catholicism and that what he has said is opposed to the Second Vatican Council.

Of course, it is not up to us to defend the Archbishop of Split, and we will not undertake this task, although we cannot help but say in passing that there has been a fair amount of deception and falsification of the facts in these accusations. But let others discuss this. What we do think we should say is that Franic has been attacked by the young people who are involved with the Catholic newspaper MI, which, of course, is no surprise, at least not to those who know the ideological make-up of this newspaper of "Catholic youth" (we recall that a prominent theologian did not want to give them an interview because he considered them to be too conservative). Therefore, the fact that those who support MI have proclaimed Franic's opinions to be against the council is not so interesting as is the occurrence of a certain cultural parallelism with a segment of youth outside the church who also display a similar radicalism, and, we hope, a similar isolation as well.

Hawks and Doves

However, CRKVA NA KAMENU (a pastoral and informative newspaper of the Hercegovina bishopric) deals with Franic in a manner which is worthy of greater attention. In a fable entitled "The Dove Remains a Dove," this newspaper depicts the Archbishop of Split as the "leader of the doves" who was the "most capable and the most intelligent," who had wisely led his flock of doves through life (through "exile and murder"), but, alas, who had now "begun to coo in a different manner." And this was because, the newspaper goes on to say, he was beginning to "identify in his speeches with those who did not think, did not speak, did not act, and did not live, the way the other doves did. Even those with whom he had begun to be identified (the newspaper instructs) were threatening the life of the doves with their words and their deeds," and this refers to the life of Christians and Catholics.

Of course, it would take us too far off the track to discuss each of these sentences, and this would not make much sense because they do not have an essential connection with what Franic has truly said. For that reason, we will let them speak for themselves and thus express a psychology which perhaps might have once served to contribute to any psycho-social pathology of the time.

Thus, after CRKVA NA KAMENA sheds a few tears for a time in which everything was organized according to the standards of the doves, it accuses Franic of various things--from the fact that he was "among the most traditional" (read: most conservative) at the Council, to the fact that he has agreed with those who believe that the mother of Jesus appeared in Medjugorje, something which Bishop Zanic of Mostar has otherwise proclaimed to be a collective hallucination and the ruse of clever Franciscans who are not even on friendly terms with Franic. But the newspaper is most angered because he does not support the tested slogan: an enemy is an enemy, even when he does something good, because of the very fact that he is someone different and is, by definition, evil. And in the same vein the newspaper also says: "And the doves would have forgotten all of this (that for which Franic had been rebuked a short

time ago: author's note), if he had not recently begun to write about identifying with those who were not dove-like." And so that there not be confusion as to what the fable means, the meaning of this identification is explained. "When a dove no longer wants to be a dove but a hawk, or an eagle, or something which does not at all belong to our species of bird, then it means that you will be identified with someone or something else!" Appropriately, at the end of the fable, it is said that doves do not want to change their "dove-like view of life," and that is why they "began to coo loudly against their dove-leader."

Again so that any reader won't be confused as to what all this means, CRKVA NA KAMENU takes care to provide a text along with the fable which interprets it in Biblical fashion. Among other things, the text says that Christ never "identified with such people ("those from the ruling strata of the people"), not because he loved them less, but because their hearts were hard in which there was no place for God." We can ignore what relevance this has regarding the issue in question. At the end is just one more morale in this "interpretation." CRKVA NA KAMENU says: "We cannot identify good with evil... theism with atheism, Christ with Antichrist, Christian with non-Christian, and especially not Christian with nonbeliever!"

That the above needs no commentary is apparent. How to evaluate it perhaps remains a problem, but we might say: it is not essentially different but like the hand of a cultural misfit, it is not different but like a certain psychopathology with religious overtones, it is not different but like a void in one's own cultural and religious existence, which proclaims an archbishop (who is far from being some sort of progressive) to be a merchant of "a dove-like identity in general," only in some way to calm a fear of a world of autonomous pluralism and possible coexistence. And, of course, a fear that the Archbishop of Split is in no way alone in his religious beliefs.

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YUGOSLAV CITIZENS ENTERING U.S. ILLEGALLY VIA MEXICO

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 86 p 7

[Excerpts] The small town of Tuzi, not far from Titograd. The starting point for many young Albanians from this district near the border, who, using the so-called Mexican connection, depart for the United States without entry visas. Illegally! Just recently, 20 young men aged 17 to 25 departed for Mexico, from which they will endeavor to enter the "promised land."

Because this is a very profitable business, special guides-smugglers will await them at the U.S.-Mexican border, and after receiving \$5,000 from each youth, will attempt to get them across the border. Many will long remember their walk through this roadless area as a difficult golgotha. If it happens, as it sometimes has in the past, that the U.S. Border Patrol catches them, each will have to pay an additional \$5,000. The Americans return those who cannot pay this amount to Mexico, where a new, no less difficult test awaits them. Unable to endure all these enormous strains, some kill themselves on their journey, and their graves will never be found, which is the most tragic aspect of all this.

"My son arrived in America via the Mexican connection, and when he wrote to me later about all the horrors of that journey, I wept for days," a villager from Vukasin-Lekici on the Yugoslav-Albanian border tells us.

The large-scale exodus of youths to America is a big problem in the district, which, if the present pace of departure persists, will be left without young inhabitants, and it is known what that would mean. Emigration is an old phenomenon in this area, but since the end of 1984 the rate has increased dramatically. The exact number of those who have departed is unknown, but the figure 3,000 is mentioned. Demo Pepic, a member of the Presidium of the Opstina Conference of the Titograd SAWP and a delegate to the Vranj Communal Assembly, estimates that about 2,500 young people have emigrated.

And Djerdj Berisa, teacher of history and former director of the intermediate school, who was among the first to publicly warn about the harmful consequences of this emigration, reports that this plague has affected even elementary school students; they can hardly wait to finish school while hoping for a trip across the ocean.

"Previously young people went to America with their parents. Now they go alone. Anyway, air passage to Mexico and certain other services cost about 200 million old dinars. I think a business has arisen around all this which some of our people in our country are participating in. It is my impression that everything is conducted in an organized manner, from agitation among the youth to their departure from Tuzi. Who knows how many stations there are on that road. Upon their arrival in Mexico these young people fall into the hands of suspicious characters who try to extract as much money as possible from them, even by extortion. Five thousand dollars are no longer enough for crossing the Mexican-U.S. border; because of the favorable conditions, the price has gone up."

One of the four sons of Pasko Dresaj, 56, an agricultural producer from the vicinity of Tuzi, departed for America via the Mexican connection 19 months ago and now lives in Detroit.

"When he left, I felt terrible. However, he was genuinely ill until he left. What could I do? I gave him the money and wished him a safe journey. I have only a little land, and if I divided it into five parts none of us would have any place to keep a cow. Nonetheless, I would have preferred it if my son had remained at home. I know that a difficult life awaits him there. He lives illegally; he does not have a work permit. People like him to the dirty jobs, dodging the police, for if they are caught without residence permits, they will be expelled, as some from this area have been. Their difficulties last for 3 or 4 years, until they obtain work and residence permits. One must wait for that," says Pasko, who was recently in America and witnessed in person the hard lives of many young people from this area.

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